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Southeast Asia Report



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19 July 1984

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE REFUGEE INTAKE--Australia is not likely to agree to a call from Vietnam for an increase in its intake of refugees under Vietnam's orderly departure program. A spokesman for Australia's immigration minister, Mr West, said no official request had been recieved so far from Vietnam. The spokesman added that Australia's intake program for the next year had already been set and would not be altered. He said it allowed for the entry of 8,000 under Vietnamese refugee status and a further 5,000 under the orderly departure program. The spokesman said the number of Vietnamese coming to Australia under the orderly departure program had already been increased from 2,000 in 1983-84. [Text] [BK040307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CSO: 4200/864

PALM OIL PRODUCTION UP 20 PERCENT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Jun 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] National palm oil production has increased 20 percent, said Eng Hasjrul Harahap, junior minister for estate crops, thanks to an insect called *elaeidobius kamerunicus* (EK), which has been used to pollinate the plant.

After reporting to President Suharto at his residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta, on Thursday morning [7 June], the minister revealed that besides increasing production, this insect has also made it unnecessary to pollinate the plants by hand, thereby saving labor and money.

As an example, Harahap pointed out that production for February 1984, planned for 58,000 tons, turned out to be 61,000 tons. In March 1984 plans were for 69,000 tons; this increased to 75,000 tons. In April 1984, the 73,000 tons planned rose to 83,000 tons.

"We were overjoyed by the fact that May 1984 production, estimated at 77,000 tons, turned out to be more than 90,000 tons," he said.

In view of that trend, the minister hoped that the 423,000 tons estimated for the first half of this year would easily rise to 475,000 tons.

"Therefore, we won't have to worry about the availability of cooking oil. Shipments of palm oil to the processing plants in the consumers' areas have already been made, and marketing operations have been carried out," said the junior minister.

He hoped that these initiatives would further stabilize the supply and the price of domestic cooking oil.

The EK insect was first released over the palm oil plantations on 28 March 1983 and now covers the entire private and public oil palm plantation area.

However, he said, the use of this new pollination technology demands greater activity on the part of the oil palm processing plants, because besides increased production, greater pressure in the boiling process is needed.

Besides that, increased fertilization and other agronomic steps are needed. "Steps to deal with those problems are being taken. Our experts are looking into them and instructions have been given," he said.

In response to a reporter's question, Harahap explained that because the insect can pollinate the plant's pistil better than the wind can, oil palm production will increase.

The minister also told reporters that his group had finished working on the president's concept of smallholders' nuclear estates [PIR] and that within a short time the PIR program would have a firm legal basis.

9846

CSO:4213/238

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN EAST JAVA UP

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] The private sector has had an important influence on progress in East Java, and capital investment has been very satisfactory. Of a total investment of more than 2 trillion rupiahs, almost 1.7 trillion rupiahs has come from the private sector. The value of the PMDN [Domestic Capital Investment] jumped 157 percent over the previous fiscal year.

Governor Wahono, at a plenipotentiary meeting of the East Java DPRD [Provincial Parliament] held on Friday morning [8 June], credited these developments to his leadership and to the provincial government's actions during the 1983/1984 fiscal year.

PMDN investments during the 1983/1984 fiscal year amounted to 1.02 trillion rupiahs. In the previous year, it was only 650 billion rupiahs. Foreign investments, which in the previous year had amounted to only 46 billion rupiahs, rose to 116 billion rupiahs.

All private investments in East Java increased 137 percent over the value of investments in the 1982/1983 fiscal year. The increase has been 766 percent over the first year of PELITA [5-Year Plan] III (1979), when investments were only 217 billion rupiahs.

Income

Along with the rise in the amount of development investment in the 1983/1984 fiscal year, which consists of APBN [State Budget] funds, provincial APBD [Provincial Budget] funds, county-level APBD funds, bank funds, investment capital, and the increased prosperity of the people of East Java, per capita income has continued to rise, said the governor.

As an example, he mentioned that at the end of PELITA II per capita income in East Java was only 103,762 rupiahs, but that at the end of PELITA III it had gone up to 295,338 rupiahs, an increase of 184 percent. Average income was thus far above the subsistence level of 146,171 rupiahs.

An investment of 2,174,362 million rupiahs has already been made in development projects in East Java during the 1983/1984 fiscal year. This breaks down into a government investment of 511,028 million rupiahs and private investments of 1,663,334 million rupiahs. There have been 1,021,868 million rupiahs from the PMDN,

427,388 million rupiahs from the APBN, 421,030 million rupiahs from the KMKP [Permanent Working Capital Credit] and 116,449 million rupiahs from the PMA [Foreign Capital Investment].

The agricultural area has also developed well. At the beginning of PELITA I, there were 895,000 hectares of irrigated land; by the end of PELITA III this had increased to 950,000 hectares. Although the percentage of crop increases has continued to decline, there has been an overall increase of 37 percent compared to the beginning of PELITA III.

In 1979 production was 3,569,000 tons; in 1980 it increased 14 percent to 4,080,000 tons and in 1981 it increased again by 11 percent to 4,504,000 tons. In 1982 it increased another 10 percent to 4,962,000 tons, and in 1983 it rose 3 percent to 5,127,000 tons. The jumps in 1980 and 1981 were due to the INSUS [Special Intensification] program.

9846

CSO:4213/238

BRIEFS

ENVOY'S TIMOR VISIT CRITICIZED--A leader of the East Timorese rebel group, Fretilin, has described an Australian ambassador's visit to East Timor as a farce. Mr Ramos Horta said the 3-day visit by Australia's ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Rawdon Dalrymple, would not produce a clear picture of the situation in East Timor. Mr Horta said Mr Dalrymple had consistently dismissed the case of the East Timorese as exaggerated and had claimed that Indonesia's administration of the former Portuguese colony was stable. He said the visit would be used to influence delegates at next week's conference of the Australian Labor Party. Mr Horta is currently touring Australia.
[Text] [BK050314 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CSO: 4200/870

PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS FOR VIENTIANE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 22 May 84 pp 2, 3

[Article: Document: "Open A Course For Promoting Agricultural Production For Cadres, Government Employees, And The People In Vientiane Capital"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The weak points of our people are the following.

1. Our farmers have not yet mastered the lessons of high-efficiency agricultural production. They have not really used the techniques. Wet-rice and dry-rice growing are still being done the basic way. They still have superstitious beliefs, and they are careless and [undependable]. For example, after the rice transplanting is finished they think their work is over and they wait for the harvest. They do not conserve water, and they do not weed or kill aphids or use fertilizer. If they use it they rely only on chemical fertilizer instead of the cattle, buffalo, pig, and poultry manure that fills the animal shelters underneath their houses and that is just wasted. They do not transport it to the rice fields. People in some families said that after the rice transplanting they do not walk in the fields for fear that the roots of the rice plants would break, and that if worms see them they will go into the fields and eat them. This is most unscientific because the scientific techniques require the application of fertilizer, the destruction of insects, and the conservation of water until the harvest time.

2. Cadres in districts and villages have not really guided the people to engage in wet-rice and dry-rice growing. They have not actually gone to high-land and rice fields, and they excuse themselves by saying they are busy with this or that work. They only have meetings for general dissemination without any inspecting or observing the actual situation, and they wait only to receive a good report. Some places, however, give false and distorted reports. Therefore, we can say that cadres lack the involvement with the actual work. Some villages refuse to follow up, assist, and facilitate the co-ops. They think that the co-ops are subordinate to the districts and that the districts should be responsible for them. The village committees do not know and do not want to get involved. If any villages are like this it is a terrible mistake. Those villages that are not concerned and that do not help out and take care of the co-ops must reexamine themselves objectively and must facilitate the co-ops better. [The same is true for] cadres at the district and village levels, especially those who are responsible for agriculture and the mass organizations, and have not gone far to inspect each family in order to

guide them on what to grow, what the trade agreement is like after they cultivate and raise [animals], what goods the government will buy, and what kinds of goods each family can sell freely in the market.

3. Our people have not yet struggled to carry out intensive agriculture. It is still being carried out in the old-fashioned natural way. Although the cultivation areas are large, the outcome is small and it is not worth the labor. For example, in wet-rice growing they grow thousands of rice seedlings but the harvest was only 100 to 200 meun [Lao weight equivalent to 12 kg] of paddy rice, or 1 kg of rice seedlings per 10 to 20 kg of rice harvest. If we engage in intensive agriculture, 1 kg of rice seedlings could result in a harvest of 50 to 70 kg. If this is so we would not need a lot of cultivation area, and it will decrease labor because less work would result in a bigger harvest.

4. Management of human and animal labor is still weak. Farmers work only 50 to 60 days a year. They have not yet increased the cultivation seasons and production labor. The conservation of water for irrigation systems is not yet effective. For example, in dry-season rice growing it is the party and government that bring them water, and the people do not know how to be a driving force in conserving it and in making full use of it. They depend only on the higher echelons. When the irrigation breaks down they do not repair it. In some rice fields there is too much water, while in others it is the opposite. The water in the irrigation ditches flows all day, every day, because the water management is not good.

In some places, when the harvest time arrives and the ripe golden rice fills all the fields the farmers still look for a good day first before they harvest, or else they are too busy with trading or hand-to-mouth living and do not worry about their rice fields in the planting and harvesting seasons. Once the harvest is done some people are not even awakened and are not at all grateful to the party and government that are concerned with the standard of living of the people. However, once they obtain their rice they sell it to private merchants and help the private sector to hoard rice for sale when it is expensive, instead of selling it to the party and government as they are asked, and as befits the concerns of the party and government so that the government would have rice for its soldiers, cadres, combatants, and government employees, and also have some rice to sell to poor working people.

[Question] Once we are aware of the existence of these weak points, how can we solve the problem?

[Answer] These weak points are only things to learn from. Our farmers are not afraid of any difficulties. We are able to know how to reinforce the good points and how to improve the existing weaknesses in order to decide to lead farmers to the path of socialist collective production step by step, and to steadily raise the standard of living of the farmers. If we wish to solve the existing problems we must do the following.

1. All wet-rice and dry-season rice cultivation areas that have water and are able to grow dry-season rice must plant the entire area in full; absolutely no empty space must be left.

2. Agricultural co-ops must effectively manage labor, and lead it to work primarily on a contract basis in order to avoid the ideas of being dependent and of not being a driving force.

3. We must convert the working farmers to unite themselves into groups or units if they are in the same village or ward or if they are related to form solidarity and labor exchange units. [By uniting themselves to help each other] the work will be done quickly and the work management will gradually improve.

4. We must absolutely mobilize each other to wipe out superstitious beliefs which are obstacles in the way of making a living from being done in time with the season. For example, whether it is auspicious or not to plant young rice plants, transplant rice, harvest, or thresh rice are all only obstacles to the production season. They are not at all useful for our farmers.

5. Besides the existing [cultivation] areas of the co-ops and the people at the present time, they must try to clear new area where it is possible in order to increase their own area. Meanwhile, they must try to improve their rice fields by making them orderly (level with straight and large paddy dikes), and the cultivated land large so it can be ploughed by either traditional vehicles or by machines.

[Question] How can we increase animal husbandry?

[Answer] 1. The village administrative committees must inspect each family and each house to check the ability of each family and which animals they will raise, cattle, buffalo, pigs, and poultry, and how many the family can raise. They must mobilize the families to raise animals in traditional or scientific ways primarily depending on the ability of the family. The more they raise the better it is. Each family should not raise less than 2 pigs, 10 ducks, 10 chickens, etc. As for cattle and buffalo, any family that has not yet raised any must raise them as follows. If they have no money to buy them, they should ask to raise them with those who have many cattle (this means hiring them to raise cattle) the way people used to help each other in the past. To carry out animal husbandry in the four districts in Vientiane Capital, they must look for sites to raise herds of buffalo, cattle, and pigs, and flocks of ducks and chickens, as in a settlement farm outside the districts. They should not let animals out on highways which would interfere with traffic and bring disorder to the country.

If any family has an effective method for raising good breeds of pigs for the [pig market], we should mobilize that family to raise pigs.

If any family has raised good breeds of turkey and chicken for the [poultry market] we must mobilize that family to raise the animals.

If any family has raised good breeds of ducks for marketing, geese for both eggs and meat, and chicks and ducklings, sales must be organized to increase production.

Any family that has raised herds of cattle and buffalo and that has learned how to grow grass for feeding and that knows animal disease prevention must be mobilized to raise these animals which they do best.

Any family that has raised different kinds of fish either for expanding breeding or for protein in the rice fields or ponds must be mobilized to increase the number of fish.

Raising animals of all kinds must be done in two ways, by private families, and the more the better, and in the collective manner by co-ops or offices.

2. Animal feeding must lean primarily on local traditional food and the government and people have not yet responded adequately. Thus, we must primarily consider processing animal feed right at the places. Moreover, we must change the way we raise animals to the best traditional way in order to raise them effectively.

[Question] How can we grow food crops to sell to the government?

[Answer] In order that each family gradually have more money they must grow food crops for selling to the government. For example:

- families that are good at growing peanuts must grow a lot of them;
- families that have grown sugar cane on suitable land must grow them to supply the sugar plants to the government;
- families that have grown tobacco must grow a lot of tobacco. However, they must calculate how much they will sell to [the government] and on the free market. This means once they grow it they must guarantee distribution places in a timely manner;
- families that have grown cotton (cotton bolls) must grow cotton in order to supply it to factories. Each village should have plans for these families to grow a lot of cotton to ensure goods for cotton spinning and cotton ginning factories in the capital;
- they must also mobilize each other to grow corn and manioc for animal food production at the state factory, and must mobilize each other to grow all kinds of consumer products for sale in the markets and to make all the markets in Vientiane Capital prosper gradually in terms of food supply.

Under the guidance of the party and district administrative committees, the agricultural section must organize trade co-ops in each village by having a good person to organize and get involved with all families, co-ops, and the people in general in order to sign trade contracts. They must figure out suitable prices on which both can agree.

[Question] How can we sell our produce to the government?

[Answer] The government will sign all trade contracts with the people. Food crops must be grown according to the plan the government has for each family (this means what kinds and how much of certain food crops must actually be prepared) in order to carry out different obligations. The government must try to carry out the contracts better than before and the people must try to follow this [two-way obligation] with the government.

If there are any other food crops that the government has no obligation for trading with the people they can sell their produce as they please.

[Question] How can a village cadre lead the people in production?

[Answer] 1. He must disseminate this document on agricultural production operations to all the people. Everyone must absorb deeply and thoroughly by studying and by listening to the dissemination.

2. He must adopt a particular collective production plan in order to carry out family production correctly. This means to be a driving force in leading the people to implement this document effectively.

3. He must lead the people to carry out work that is meaningful for each family and each co-op. Once he has a plan he must set the rules. When it is time to inspect he must go to check each family and inspect the actual highland cultivating areas and rice fields for each family.

4. If there are any problems the people cannot solve he must go to solve it in a timely manner. If the village cadre cannot solve the problem he must seek help from the party committee, the district administrative committee, or specialized task. Examples of problems are when the people do not have cultivation land for production, the people do not correctly produce based on the techniques, the people produce but the government does not honor the contract, or the people are not happy for other reasons. The village cadre must solve it in two ways.

He can solve the problem according to duty at the village level and contact the higher administrative committee levels (district and capital levels).

He can solve the problem according to the specialized task concerned. This means to solve the problem based on [vertical and horizontal lines].

5. It is the village cadre's duty to discuss with the people each family in detail as to how they can implement this document and gradually expand production, and also to make the people unanimously agree and for all to carry it out effectively. For different crops where the people are not obligated to the government, if the people want to grow for their families and for sale in the free market they have the right to do so as they please.

We can conclude that the combat field of agricultural production is a sharp spear and an important factor in the capital and also nationwide. All levels of the party and administrative committees, mass organizations, all parties and all people must struggle on the agricultural production field of combat to score a new and greater victory than that in 1983.

The most important problem is that the party committees, the administrative committees, and the village committees along with work sections and districts around the capital must become strongly united and absolutely lead the people, hold democratic discussions with the people, take the good views of farmers,

and know both how to explain and propagandize and recognize leadership techniques and also how to lead the people to get down to work so that it will become fruitful.

They must resolutely counter harmful people who prevent us from reaching the figures the capital has set, resist [discouraging] ideas, disbelief, indecision, seeing only the difficult side, and being irresponsible. They must work patiently in order to obtain certain victory.

9884

CSO: 4206/132

MERCHANTS DONATE FUNDS TO UPGRADE VIENTIANE MARKET

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 23 May 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 21 May 1984 the subcommittee for upgrading the Vientiane Capital market opened an official meeting along with licensed border merchants in Vientiane Capital under the chairmanship of Mr Chanthachon Aphai of the party and administrative committees and also chief of the financial section of Vientiane Capital. Over 30 licensed border merchants in Vientiane Capital participated.

At this meeting Mr Chanthachon Aphai disclosed the contents of the collective plan of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Capital on making Vientiane Capital a socialist capital with beauty and vigor in every way including the project to upgrade its market to make it beautiful and orderly. This is one project in the plan.

After the discussions and studies of the project for upgrading the country, e.g., to make Vientiane Capital beautiful as befits the nation's capital and the heart of all the Lao people, the merchants clearly understood and deeply absorbed [the plan] and now understand the bright future for their country.

From this understanding they were awakened and volunteered to take part in upgrading the market with a total of 660,000 kip in cash. Mr Somboun Oudomsombat gave 150,000 kip, Mr Ha Lounkham 100,000 kip, and Mr Somneuk 50,000 kip; 20,000 kip each was donated by Mr Khampheng Philavong, Mrs Lek, Mrs Oulai, Mrs Santi, Mrs Souphi, Mr Vongsai, Mr Nakasom, Mrs Kimlai, Mr Kahotvengsang, Mrs Koulap, Mrs Leut, Mrs Leun, Mrs Phaiboun, Mrs Soutchai Phommachan, Mr Somboun Phomsombat, Mr (Chongchaihoui), Mr Bounpan, and Mr (Vanne).

Prior to this several merchants in the Vientiane Capital market had donated over 3 million kip in cash to the construction project.

This is part of carrying out the duty of good citizens that should be done for good living and to make the country fine and strong based on the idea that "whatever we do is for ourselves and we should do things that will be good for everyone." Moreover, it demonstrated their gratitude toward the party and government that have done a great deal for them.

VIENTIANE FACTORY WAGES, ORGANIZATIONS, LINKS WITH SRV

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 May 84 p 2

["Our Capital" Column by S Thipthiangchan: "The Vientiane Lumber Company In The First 3 Months Of This Year"]

[Excerpts] "All workers under the company are in mass organizations." These were the words of Comrade Noupouk, chief of the board of directors of the Vientiane Lumber Company, spoke to us while we were working together.

We still questioned this remark, so we asked again the total number of workers at the present time. The chief of the board of directors answered directly saying that at the present time the company consists of three mass organizations. Of these, 21 comrades of which 8 are women are in the youth union organization; 77 are in the trade union, and there is a total of 77 current workers where the youngest is 18 and the average age is less than 40. We can conclude that all the workers are active.

Factory production consists of various kinds of tables, chairs, living room sets, and bookcases. They were able to produce a total of 1,450 items. This was 276.95 percent of the quarterly plan or 37.29 percent when compared with the yearly plan. It exceeded the plan for the whole year of 1983 by 112.01 percent.

Along with the activity and struggle of the workers the company has been carrying out policies toward the workers in terms of social welfare, etc. For example, they let the workers have free lunches, two sets of clothing are made for each person per year, they are treated when there is sickness, etc.

The maximum monthly salary is over 1,460 kip on the average and the minimum is over 1,050 kip.

When we asked about the expectation of the emulation to score achievements for the two great historical days of the nation, the chief of the board of directors smiled and answered informally that with the approval of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Capital, the company has been working in cooperation with Hanoi in order to adopt a plan to construct weaving machines and modern cotton spinning machines that had never before existed in Laos. Along with this plan the company has also expanded branches into four districts in the provincial municipal area within Vientiane Capital in order to respond to the needs of the masses steadily and extensively.

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SARAWAK OIL FIELD--The new Bayan oil field in Sarawak has come on stream. The new field, which was discovered in 1981, is expected to yield about 20,000 barrels of crude oil per day from its seven producing wells. The oil will be pumped to the Semana oil production complex and then transferred to the distilled crude oil terminal before being exported to the United States and Japan. The oil field is operated by Sarawak Shell, which is a contractor to Petronas [National Petroleum Board]. [Text] [BK231212 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jun 84]

CSO: 4200/868

BRIEFS

VIOLENCE 'INEVITABLE' UNLESS STATUTE WITHDRAWN--In Canberra today, a spokesman for New Caledonia's National Kanak Libération Front said violence was inevitable in the territory unless the French Government withdrew its proposed statute on self-government. The spokesman, Mr Auguste Siapo, was speaking after a meeting described as the inaugural conference of the World Council of Indigenous People for Pacific Region. The 3-day Canberra meeting was arranged by the National Aboriginal Conference. Mr Siapo said the Melanesian people of New Caledonia had experienced 25 years of delays and broken promises over independence of which the new statute was merely another part. [Text] [BK271309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 84]

CSO: 4200/869

PHICHAI SAYS DEMOCRATS AGAINST CONSTITUTION CHANGE

BK130335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun said yesterday that his Democrat Party is opposed to any constitutional amendment which seeks to allow government officials to hold political posts.

Speaking to reporters after the weekly cabinet meeting Phichai confirmed that Secretary General of the Social Action Party (SAP) Phong Sarasin met him on 6 June to "probe" his views on a constitutional amendment.

Phichai said he later raised the issue during the weekly meeting of the Democrat MP's the same day. The Democrat MP's, he said, voiced their opposition to such an amendment.

"Our party will fight against a constitutional amendment within the framework of the constitution," he said.

Phichai quoted Phong as saying that such a constitutional amendment was designed to be a "compromise."

"But personally I think there is something behind the move because the majority of senators are government officials," he said.

SAP leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot said early this week that he would support a constitutional amendment which permits government officials who are serving as senators to hold cabinet portfolios.

Phong was said to have met Phichai to sound out the Democrat Party's stand on the issue on Mr. R. Khukrit's behalf.

Phichai said the Democrat Party would oppose any attempts by the government to amend the constitution along those lines.

Many military leaders are known to advocate a constitutional amendment to enable government officials to hold political posts.

The Democrat Party was one of the political parties which fought against the introduction of a similar constitutional amendment in late 1982.

EDITORIAL LABELS BORDER DISPUTE 'MINISCULE'

BK160234 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "No Point in Escalating a Miniscule Thai-Lao Issue"]

[Text] We have an uncomfortable feeling that the controversy between Thailand and Laos over three border villages is becoming unnecessarily acrimonious. Thailand has tried its best to play it cool, and is almost bending over backwards to solve the problem with a minimum of disputation. But Laos is acting out of character and is doing some unusually tough posturing. The original Thai proposal of solving the problem at the provincial level had to be shelved because according to the centralized governmental system in Laos, the provincial chiefs have no authority.

Under such circumstances, it was considered best to take the matter up at the ambassadorial level but Laotian Ambassador Kamphan Simmalavong took a recalcitrant stand in his statement on Thursday demanding that Thai troops should pull out of the three villages in Uttaradit Province before there could be any talks. He has refused to concede that Thai troops are only on Thai soil. As we have said this is very uncharacteristic of Laos--imposing preconditions for talks.

It does not take much intelligence to see Vietnamese influence in all this. At the moment, we suspect that the influence is very limited. The government of President Souphanouvong and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn in Vientiane is nowhere like the puppet regime of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. We also know that there are over 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos but they are not an occupying army; the soldiers are there only to live off the land because Vietnam's shattered economy just cannot afford to feed them.

If the Vietnamese influence is understood, then the tough Laotian line becomes clear. Vietnam wants to project to the world an image of Thailand as a cocky hooligan having border troubles with all its neighbours. Such ham-handed propaganda, of course, will not work but when has Hanoi been subtle in its handling of international issues? If Vietnam expects the world to believe that a big country, Thailand, is bullying a small country, Laos, she must have little understanding of world opinion.

The entire world knows that Thailand does not have any troops outside her borders while the exact opposite is true of Vietnam. It is time for Laos to

think seriously about asserting her sovereignty which she has been doing and not start playing a second fiddle to Hanoi's tune now. Laos must not spurn Thailand's extended hand of traditional friendship and, to put it in crude economic terms, realize which side of her bread is buttered. The issue is small and let us keep it small without shouting accusations from rooftops. And let us solve this miniscule problem justly and quietly.

CSO: 4200/885

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS ROLE OF PRESS OFFICERS

BK040155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Military and Press: More Clarification Is Needed"]

[Text] Thailand can unashamedly boast of the freest press in Asia barring Japan and Hong Kong. Keeping it so is the combined responsibility of the government and the journalists and there have been no recent complaints by the press about any restrictions. But something strange has happened which we think Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot has clarified and which he will probe further. We are of course referring to the appointment of nine military 'press officers' when we already have a police officer as the press officer.

Eight journalistic associations have protested against the appointment of the military officers and Gen Sitthi does not seem to be quite clear about their duties. As he sees it, these nine military press officers have no power to warn the local Press or to close down any publication. That is a big hurdle crossed. The second point he has brought up is that these officers only analyse news and reports and, possibly, their responsibility ends there.

This is an important job and every government in the world which has tolerated even a modicum of press freedom does it. It is highly important for the government not only to be aware of what news is being reported but how they are being commented on by qualified journalists. One of the functions of the press is to present views and comments on which the public could base their opinion which, in turn, means that a detailed analysis of the Press opens a window on public opinion.

But we had always thought that this important job for the government is being done by the Public Relations Department [PRD]. But if the government thinks that the PRD is incapable of coping with all the work and that nine more military press officers are necessary, so be it. But the eight press associations of Thailand who have protested to the interior minister certainly do not see it in this light. They see it as the tip of the iceberg that would ultimately curb press freedom in Thailand.

This point has to be clarified fully to the satisfaction of all working journalists and there is no man better qualified for the job than Interior Minister Sitthi. We agree with him totally when he says that he has not

bullied the press but that statement could also mean that he has not been unduly worried about the press, meaning that something may be going on about which he is not aware of.

This is an indication that this could be the case because Sitthi has said that he had not been consulted before regarding the appointment of the military officers. The interior minister must make it plain to all journalists what exactly are the duties of these military officers and whence comes their mandate since he was not aware of their appointment in advance. When it comes to the crunch, it is the Interior Ministry, through its Press Officer in the Police Department, which is fully responsible for the press in Thailand and so there must be assurance that there are no underhand influences at work which will in the slightest way interfere with press freedom in Thailand.

CSO: 4200/885

SENATE MAY SCRAP 'DARK INFLUENCE' COMMITTEE

BK280219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The controversial Senate Committee on Dark Influences led by Gen Han Linanon is facing a possible dissolution after a senator proposed that all Senate committees set up last year be dissolved.

Senator Chaowalit Rungsaeng told THE NATION that the Senate two weeks ago appointed 12 new standing committees. "With the new committees in existence, all the ones which were set up earlier must be automatically dissolved," he said.

Chaowalit said he proposed the dissolution of the two remaining Senate committees in a motion submitted to the President of the Senate Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin on 22 June.

The motion was endorsed by five other senators as required by the parliamentary regulations. They are Gen Wat Buncharanuson, Col Sa-nguan Khamwongsa, Chalio Khananukun, Dr Amon Raksasat and Maj Gen Kravi Suthat na Ayutthaya.

An informed source said that the other remaining Senate committees is that on welfare for old people chaired by Dr Prasop Rattanakon.

The Senate Committee on Dark Influences was set up last year amidst strong opposition from many senators. The proposal to set up the committee was made by Gen Han, former commander of the Fourth Army region.

The committee is believed to be Gen Han's only remaining political base. Many of the committee members includes those who voted against its formation. Among them is Commander of the First Army Division Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

The committee has outlined a set of proposals designed to counter dark influences which it said was impeding the growth of democracy in the country.

Gen Han was not available for comments last night.

The 12 new Senate committees set up by the Senate two weeks ago are those on agriculture and agricultural cooperatives, communications, finance, banking and finance institutions, foreign affairs, military affairs, administration, science, technology and energy, education and culture, economy and industry, public health and environment, social welfare and labour, and on minute reporting.

ATHIT MEETS THATCHER

BK040227 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] London—Supreme Commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek yesterday held a 40 minute discussion with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was briefed on the threat facing Thailand and this country's success in meeting internal insurgency, a British Government spokesman said yesterday.

Gen Athit on Monday called on British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine and during the remainder of this week, the Thai general will be visiting British military establishments. A defence ministry spokesman here said that while Gen Athit was interested in British military equipment, there was no indication that any arms sales would follow.

In Bangkok, a British embassy spokesman said last night that Gen Athit was due to call on Mrs Thatcher at 11:00 a.m. (London time) yesterday. He had been invited to Britain at the invitation of the British Defence Ministry.

According to the itinerary, Gen Athit is also due to call on Minister of Defence Office in charge of defence procurement, J. Pattie, indicating that Thailand's interest in purchasing British military equipment would come up for discussion during the visit to England.

Gen Athit was accompanied to Mrs Thatcher's 10 Downing Street residence by Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of the British Defence Staff.

During his talks with the British Prime Minister, Gen Athit was believed to have discussed Thailand's military situation and the conflict in Kampuchea.

Gen Athit has visited Japan and the United States during his current tour. He attended the wedding of his son, First Lt Titiwat Kamlangek, to Miss Ratana Burapharat last week.

In an interview with THE NATION last month, Royal Thai Navy [RTN] Commander-in-Chief, Adm Praphat Chantawirat, said the RTN was seeking to purchase 150 million baht worth of 12 "Sting Ray" anti-submarine torpedoes from Britain as part of its master plan to boost the naval defence capability.

He said that Britain and the RTN had agreed in principle on the purchase of the "Sting Ray" torpedoes to be installed at two Corvette warships which will be built by an American company. Construction of the Corvette warships will probably start next year.

Britain is also among several countries bidding for the right to build a 500-million-baht first sonar-equipped mine-hunter late this year as part of the RTN's modernization programme.

Gen Athit, in his talks with the British leaders, is expected to cover a wide range of military subjects and procurement of hardware for the armed forces in general, including the army, according to reliable sources.

CSO: 4200/885

INTERVIEW REPORTED WITH ARRESTED OPT MEMBER

BK050539 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] A Danish freelance reporter who said he interviewed Phirun Chatvanitkun last month "somewhere in the South" quoted the senior CPT member as saying that the Communist Party of Thailand had begun to get in touch with the Soviet Union and has made efforts to normalize relations with the Vietnamese and Laotian communists.

The Danish correspondent, Torkil Sorensen, also quoted Phirun as saying that despite the normalization efforts, the CPT still maintained links with the Chinese Communist Party.

Phirun was said to have revealed that the CPT had stopped dubbing the Soviet Union "social-imperialists" and had begun to get in touch with the Russians.

The senior CPT member also told the foreign correspondent that one point in its efforts to normalize relations with Vietnam, CPT was very close to holding negotiations with Hanoi, which, however, cancelled the planned meeting just one day before it was scheduled to take place. It was not known when the proposed talks were to be held.

Phirun was quoted as saying that the CPT continues to oppose the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "But," Phirun told the Danish correspondent, "we do not just jump to the conclusion that everything that the Soviet Communist Party does is wrong."

Phirun, who was elected to the Central Committee in the last controversial 4th Congress in 1982, said that CPT still has connections with Laotian communists at a provincial level but the Central Party Committee in Vientiane was still against normalization between the two parties.

"But we will continue standing for negotiations with the Laotian leadership without any precondition. We have not demanded for the release of Nai Phi and about 10 other comrades whom the Laotians have captured," he said.

Nai Phi is the pseudonym of Atsani Phonlathan, former CPT Central Committee member and now a senior communist member, who fled a military drive against the communist stronghold in Nan into Laos and captured along with some other

communist leaders by Laotian soldiers early last year. Thai government sources said that Vientiane tried to persuade the senior communist leaders to join a pro-Vietnam communist movement.

Referring to the Khmer Rouge, Phirun said that CPT could not possibly retrain party relations with the Khmer Rouge because it had dissolved the communist party four years ago. The Khmer Rouge is a pro-Beijing communist group, which was ousted from power during the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978.

Phirun, who chain-smoked throughout the interview, played down rifts within the party, saying that the CPT Central Committee had agreed on all important issues but "of course, there are still different views on certain issues."

Despite the differences, Phirun denied there were "factions" in the outlawed party.

Realizing that CPT was not the only force fighting for democracy and independence, Phirun said, it is ready to form alliance with other forces, including the "Thai Isan Kuchat," a pro-Vietnam communist group, "if it was really independent.

But the outlawed party would not join hands with the "few former communist members" who had held the so-called 5th Party Congress on grounds that the cause was only a "creation" by Special Branch police and aimed at confusing workers, the Danish correspondent quoted Phirun as saying.

Phirun was quoted as saying that CPT's armed elements had avoided clashing with government troops and would only defend themselves in their jungle operations which had been geared towards fighting against "local gangsters" and "local godfathers" instead. But he said that CPT could switch back to its former tactics of staging military initiatives against government troops if and when a new "dictatorship" arose.

He told the foreign correspondent that in the past, people were only "spectators" in the war game between communist guerrillas and government troops and CPT was now trying to joint a "real class struggle" of the poor against the rich and the ruling class.

Other points he made in the interview with the Danish correspondent.

--The government was not serious in its offer for CPT members to renounce the armed struggle and participate in the parliamentary process through elections because there was still a rift within the government over whether the anti-communist law should be abrogated or not, he charged.

--CPT will never disband all its armed forces even though the government would sincerely abrogate the anti-communist law because "some bad experiences in the past had taught us not to dissolve our armed forces."

--CPT will not plunge further in the "confidence crisis" and the coming period would be crucial as it would be time for it to prove whether it would tide

over the crisis. "The party is now stable but on a low point," he said.

—CPT does not reject the Mao Zedong thoughts altogether but does not take them altogether either. "We have learned that it is bad to copy any country in waging our struggle. We want a Thai style of revolution, not a Chinese, Cuban, Nicaraguan or Russian style," he told the correspondent.

CSO: 4200/885

SIKHS DEMONSTRATE AT BANGKOK INDIAN EMBASSY

BK090040 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] About 500 Thai Sikhs rallied at the Indian Embassy here yesterday and burned the Indian national flag in protest at the bloody storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar on Wednesday night.

At one point, Sikh leaders were forced to stop angry protesters who tried to force their way into the embassy compound through an iron gate.

It was also reported that Sikh businesses in Bangkok, particularly in the Phahurat and Sampheng textile market areas, were closed yesterday in a gesture of protest.

The first group of about 20 Sikhs began to gather at the embassy at about 2 p.m. and their number soon swelled to 500.

The protesting Sikhs held placards in Thai and English accusing Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of ordering a massacre at the Golden Temple.

Protest leader Sarjit Singh Kaval, president of the Guru Sabha (the Central Organisation of the Sikhs in Thailand) arrived at the embassy at about 2:30 p.m. Altogether 15 representatives, including Mr Sarjit, were allowed into the embassy where they handed over a protest note condemning "the act of sacrilege to the holy shrine."

Shouting abuse against Mrs Gandhi, young Sikhs thronged the embassy gate and shook it violently before being calmed by their leaders.

The protesters also demanded the Indian flag be flown at half-mast to mourn the estimated 500 Sikhs killed when the Indian Army stormed the temple.

About 150 uniformed and plainclothes police stood on guard at the embassy in Soi Prasannit (soi 23), off Sukhumvit Road, to keep the situation under control.

Sikh leaders emerged from the embassy after about 15 minutes and protesters hurled abuse at Indian officials observing the situation from the embassy roof.

Earlier, former Sikh leader Tarlok Singh Narang issued a blunt warning over the assault on the temple.

"Whoever invades the Golden Temple will be finished, including Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government," he said.

"We Sikhs are living in peace in Thailand and will be doing everything in accordance with the Thai laws because of our respect towards the country's leaders, particularly his majesty the king," he said.

"The holocaust could have been avoided because there are other ways that the Indian Government could have taken to defuse the situation," he said.

The protesters began to disperse at about 4:20 p.m. after prayers to mourn the dead.

CSO: 4200/884

BRIEFS

TIES WITH ZAMBIA--The Thai Government has agreed in principle to establish diplomatic relations with Zambia. The move was taken following growing economic cooperation between Thailand and the countries in the Middle East and Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which initiated such a move, says the new relationship will strengthen friendship and promote bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The ministry says Zambia currently is chairman of the UN Council for Namibia and also one of six front-line states in South Africa. Besides, that country tends to increasingly support Thai and ASEAN policies on the Kampuchea problem. Zambia also wants to import a lot of consumer goods and can be a big potential market for Thai products. The Foreign Ministry will later decide whether to set up an embassy there or not. Zambia is located in south Central Africa and has about 6 million people. [Text] [BK060303 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Jul 84]

'DEVELOPMENT VILLAGES' FOR YALA--Establishment of development villages has been proposed in Betong District in the southern province of Yala. The proposal was made by the combined task forces to the 4th army region that is part of efforts to curb influence of the Communist Party of Malaya in this province. Commander of the combined task forces, Major General Chap Iamsiri, says the project villages would be set up under the responsibility of the government and the private sector. People in the remote areas who are easy prey to the Communist Party of Malaya would be resettled in the villages which would guarantee their security. Maj Gen Chap says that the project would also help increase the income of the villagers, while freeing them of the burden of taxes or protection money charged by the guerrillas. The commander of the combined task forces also requested that budget for his forces be doubled to fund continuous operations against the Communist Party of Malaya in the south. [Text] [BK260717 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Jun 84]

ENVOYS BRIEFED ON BORDER ISSUE--The Foreign Ministry will brief diplomats from 39 countries on the border dispute with Laos today. Political Department Director-General Suthi Prasatwinitchai will chair the briefing and produce evidence to refute Vientiane's sovereignty claims on the three villages in Uttaradit Province. According to intelligence reports yesterday, Laos has reinforced two battalions opposite Nam Pat District, near Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang. The report said Laos has moved its 102nd and 216th

battalions--equipped with 105mm guns and 80mm mortars--from Ban Bo Lao closer to the Thai border. The 102nd is about two km east of the Laotian village of Ban Dat and the 216th Battalion about one km north of Ban Mai. The report said Laos had mobilised about 200 villagers--and some elephants--to transport weapons and supplies from Hang, near the Chinese border, to the area close to Uttaradit. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said the briefing was called because of unrelenting Vietnamese and Laotian verbal attacks over the dispute. Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to receive a complaint and was asked to convey to Vientiane Thailand's wish that the rhetoric cease. [Text] [BK220512 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun 84 p 1]

AMMUNITION BOUND FOR REBELS SEIZED--Mae Sot, Tak--Police seized a large cache of ammunition, allegedly destined for Karen rebels, from a six-wheel truck in this border district on Saturday. Police stopped and searched the truck at a roadblock at Ban Huai Ya-u, Tambon Pawor. Found hidden inside was a large cache of ammunition, including 41,650 rounds of M2 rifle ammunition, 10 81-mm mortar shells, 10 rocket-propelled grenades, two detonating caps, 120 rounds of M16 ammunition and 10 sticks of explosives. The truck driver, Luan Homchan, from Sukho-Thai and two other men, Insom Suwan and Prathip Saenuai, from Mae Sot, reportedly told police that they were hired by a man in Nakhon Ratchasima to send the ammunition to Karens in Mae La in Tha Song Yang District, in return for 20,000 baht. [Text] [BK250154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 84 p 3]

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTED COMMUNISTS--Police arrested 16 suspected top Communists in Bangkok hideouts yesterday morning, an informed source disclosed to the BANGKOK POST late last night. The suspected top-ranking members of the Communist Party of Thailand were reportedly engaged in underground activities in urban areas. Among those arrested were Phirun Chatvaaitkun, a politburo and central committee member, Manot Methangkun, Mongkhon Wutthisingchai and Mrs Chonthira Klatyu, a former Thammasat University lecturer who joined the CPT after the 6 October riots. Manot, according to the source, was responsible for all underground activities in Bangkok. The source said a police plan to raid the group about two weeks ago was postponed at the request of Deputy army chief-of-staff, Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who had tried to negotiate their surrender. Those arrested are being held at the police private training school in Bangkhen. [Text] [BK040709 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 84 p 1]

F-16 PURCHASE ISSUE DEBATED--The Government's planned purchase of ultra-sophisticated F-16A fighter jets is expected to be the first topic for debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday. Parliamentary sources said an urgent motion sponsored by Social Democracy Party MP Khlaeo Norapati had been put in first for Thursday's agenda, giving it priority for debate. MP Khlaeo in his motion endorsed by eight other MP's voiced strong opposition to the Royal Thai Air Force plan to acquire 16 of the American-made jets. He said the aircraft would create a regional arms race and increase the strain on an economy already labouring under an accumulated budget deficit of 35,000 million baht. [Excerpt] [BK030120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 84 p 3]

OPERATION TO DESTROY CPM RADIO--Yala--Combined government forces yesterday launched another operation against guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in areas straddling Yala and Narathivat, field military sources said. The sources said the main objective of the operation, codenamed "Thaksin 4301," [number as published] is to locate and destroy a radio station of the CPM which is believed to be located in a jungle in Chanee Sub-district of Narathivat. The Fourth Army Region yesterday sent in helicopter gunships and artillery units to lend support to the ground forces of the Civilian-Police-Military 43 which started to move toward their targets yesterday. Their targets include the CPM camps in Yaha District of Yala, the sources said. They said the clandestine radio station of the CPM is located inside the headquarters of a company of the communist guerrillas. "Our goal is to seize the radio station," they said. The sources said two companies of regular soldiers, one company of marines and one company of rangers are being employed in the current operation. No clashes were reported yesterday. The operation is a follow-up to "Thaksin 4309" which was recently launched by the Civilian-Police-Military 43. [Text] [BK210312 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 84 p 2]

JANUARY-MAY EXPORTS--Thailand exported slightly over 200,000 tons of natural rubber worth 5,106 million baht during the first five months of this year, showing a slight decline in volume and increase in value from the same period last year. The Board of Trade of Thailand said in its weekly bulletin that during the same period the country exported 817,797 tons of maize worth 2,656 million baht, compared to 726,640 tons worth 2,336 million baht in the first five months of 1983. Rice exports in the period amounted to 1.874 million tons, valued at 9,964 million baht, up from 1.344 million tons worth 7,781 million baht. [Text] [BK231536 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Jun 84 p 25]

CSO: 4200/885

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON BORDER AREA ARTILLERY UNIT

OW151307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's issue of NHAN DAN carries to Hoi's article describing the combat readiness and calmness in production of the armed forces and people in different posts in Thanh Thuy, Ha Tuyen. The article says in part: We visited an artillery unit at the outpost. The 10th battalion has fought continuously for 2 months since 2 April. Only yesterday afternoon, our artillery scored a direct hit on an enemy convoy full of soldiers who were moving out. The enemy had put down a protective barrage, but only six of the 20 enemy vehicles escaped. Comrade Loan, deputy commander laughed happily. We have carried out hundreds of such counterattacks. Our 10th Battalion has been commended for fighting back quickly, accurately and effectively.

The battalion was stationed along a row of ricefields, next to green banana trees, which look like a small mountainside hamlet. The sons of border people are in the same unit with those who hail from lowland villages. We have in our unit Comrade Phu who comes from Tu Lien in the capital. Our artillery intelligence squad leader is very brave. He always stayed close to the enemy. It is a pity you do not meet your fellow city dweller. He has just left for the front.

The 1st and 2d companies are stationed at the Yen Ngua mountain area. The combatants sat and chatted with us around their artillery pieces, capital candies, and cigarettes--gifts from Hanoi people's organizations. Trong Khang and Phuong Lan, youths of the financial service of Hoan Kiem ward in our delegation, sang. The sounds of musical instruments were heard in the midst of mountains, softly singing the significance of life and struggle at the forefront and in the rear areas, in the entire country and in Hanoi. The spirit of the Hanoi compatriots can also be found at this battlefield. The significance of the life and struggle at the forefront and the rear areas can be felt at all times and in every action.

Returning to Vi Xuyen that day, I again met Comrade Chung Thi Pha, chairwoman of the district women's association. She was pushing her bicycle and looked as if she just returned from a mission. It turned out she had just come back from a mission in Thanh Thuy. Although smoke from enemy shelling surrounded

her in all directions, she still completed her mission of motivating the women to harvest rapidly. How strange is one's calmness, and how fierce is the enemy's cruelty.

However, the singing of the youths of Hanoi and of various ethnic nationalities in Vi Xuyen at night resounded in the rains as it did from the outpost of the artillery battalion in the afternoon.

CSO: 4209/348

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MOBILITY OF CORPS IN CAMPAIGNS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 83 pp 39-44

[Article by Sen Col Vu Dinh Thuoc: "The Mobility of Corps in Campaigns"]

[Text] Mobility is a basic activity of combined-arms corps [binh doan] in campaigns, especially modern campaigns. Moving at the right time, rapidly, and with secrecy and surprise is one of the decisive factors enabling the corps to victoriously fulfill their battle and campaign missions.

In campaigns, mobility is the organized movement of troops and units to new positions (areas or locations) in accordance with the intentions and orders of the person commanding the campaign or battle. Mobility is intended to attain many different objectives. The most common objective of mobility is taking more advantageous positions and creating a new deployment for forces and facilities, with highly concentrated efforts, to defeat the enemy in the key areas at the decisive times. In offensive campaigns, the mobility of corps can be intended to attain such specific objectives as changing the deployment (formation) of a campaign, concentrating forces in the main direction of attack, surrounding the enemy troops and attacking them from the rear, etc. In a defensive campaign, combined-arms corps can be moved to reinforce the forces and facilities in the main defensive areas, carry out counterattacks and counter-surprise attacks, taking a new defensive zone (or line), attacking enemy troops in the areas where they are off-guard or weak, attacking the enemy troops by carrying out boomerang attacks or airborne landings, etc. The mobility of combined-arms corps in campaigns can also be intended to attain other specific objectives, such as feints to mislead the enemy, replacing other corps, moving to the assembly area of forces and facilities which will participate in a new campaign, etc.

Our army accumulated much rich, unique experience in the movement of combined-arms corps, and infantry, artillery, tank, anti-aircraft, and other divisions and regiments in the recent patriotic wars. In the conflicts with aggressor armies and lackey armies with many modern mobility facilities and advanced reconnaissance facilities, our army moved promptly, rapidly, secretly, and safely on roads hundreds and thousand of kilometers long, on complicated jungles-and-mountains terrain, principally by means of the feet of the cadres and men, and won increasingly larger victories in the campaigns. Our army also gained experience regarding the organization and execution of mobility by relatively large and large forces, combined-arms corps, and infantry,

artillery, tank, anti-aircraft, and missile divisions, regiments, and brigades by combining mechanized facilities with the other mobility facilities in such offensive campaigns as those in Quang Tri, Thua Thien, the Central Highlands, and eastern Nam Bo in 1972, and especially in the General Offensive of the spring of 1975. In that historic strategic offensive, the offensive campaign in the Central Highlands was uniquely successful with regard to the movement of campaign forces. In order to ensure that the movement of campaign forces attained the factors of secrecy and surprise, the campaign command carried out a very intelligent feint campaign to deceive the enemy. The main forces of the campaign were concentrated and used to attack the city of Buon Ma Thuot, but we caused the enemy to think that we would use two main-force divisions to attack Pleiku. While moving the 320th and 10th divisions in the direction of Buon Ma Thuot, our troops built a road to use mechanized facilities in an attack on Pleiku, and maintained radio communications with the two divisions in that area. Therefore, even when we attacked the enemy at Buon Ma Thuot city they could not guess the campaign's main direction of attack and which forces would be used. Many other offensive and counteroffensive campaigns, such as the Route 9-Southern Laos campaign in 1971, the offensive campaign against the enemy troops in Quang Tri and An Loc in 1972, etc., were highly successful in achieving surprise because of the rapid, secret movement of units. Those experiences have great value when we know how to study and develop them so that they can be appropriate to the new conditions of people's war to defend the homeland.

In the campaigns, especially those combining combat arms and armed forces branches, of the war to defend the homeland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists there were many new developments in comparison to the past wars. They include new development with regard to the objectives, missions, operational goals, participating forces, operational methods, the scale of the campaign, the terrain on which it will take place, the time of the campaign, etc. Those developments strongly affect the entire process of preparing, organizing, and carrying out campaigns, including the movement of corps in the campaigns. The organization and carrying out of the movement of combined-arms units and the combat arms and armed forces branches include many new contents. The number of corps participating in campaigns has become increasingly large. The corps themselves, including the combined-arms corps and those of the combat arms and armed forces branches, have themselves undergone changes with regard to organization and equipment, with increases in the number of people, weapons, and technical facilities, and in the quantities of ammunition and fuel. The number of mechanized facilities and heavy weapons has increased notably. The mobility modes and facilities on land, on rivers, at sea, and in the air, and mobility by foot, by truck, by surface vessels, by railroad, and by airplane, have developed. The movement of corps can now be carried out on many different kinds of terrain, especially in jungles-and-mountains terrain, under unstable meteorological-hydrological conditions, on a road network that has not been highly developed and is of poor quality, and with many rivers, streams, and natural barriers. In the process of moving units, sabotage and hindrance by the enemy on the land, in the air, and even on the water, especially at sea, can take place in a fierce, complicated manner. All of those things pose new requirements in organizing and carrying out the mobility of the corps in campaigns, in order to move forces and facilities promptly, rapidly, secretly, and safely, and make the greatest possible efforts to defeat the enemy troops and do a good job of fulfilling battle and campaign missions.

On the basis of experience in moving forces and facilities in the campaigns against the French colonialists, and especially in fighting the U.S. aggressor army during the recent period, and the initial experiences of the recent campaign maneuvers, it is possible to bring up the following problems regarding the organization and execution of corps movements in campaigns:

1. Drafting accurate force mobility plans.

We all know that no matter what kind of campaign is being organized and carried out, and no matter what the operational conditions, it is necessary to organize and carry out the movement of forces and facilities in campaigns. Therefore, the movement of corps in campaigns must be prepared and carried out actively and according to plan. Force mobility plans must be based on the intentions, decisions, and operational plan of the campaign. The plan must take plan in two steps. In the first step, on the basis of the intentions and decisions of the campaign commander the staff organ must study, research, prepare, and calculate such aspects as the combat missions, operational zone, roads, participating forces, the number and quality of roads, the completion times, etc., in order to draft a map and determine problems in organizing and carrying out the movements, and routes along which the corps will be moved. In the second step, after an official order has been given by the campaign commander to implement the operational plan, it is necessary to immediately implement the plan to move the corps, in accordance with the order, the campaign operation plan, and the battle plan.

That is the result of all-round study of the situation of the corps participating in the campaign, including the missions, operational areas, routes, organization, TOE and technical equipment, the length of the route, the quality of the roads, the enemy's activities, the natural obstacles, etc., in order to determine appropriate mobility formations and times, the mobility mode, and the organization of mobility command. Under the conditions of increasingly larger numbers of units participating in campaigns, and more and more forces and technical equipment participating in campaigns, it is necessary to carefully calculate the number and qualities in the area, the main arteries, and each stretch of road, in order to rationally designate alternate routes along the main arteries, the temporary halting areas, and the assembly areas of the corps. Whether it is a short-range movement or a long-range movement, experience has shown that it is necessary to maintain the elements of secrecy and surprise, arrive at the correct location at the designated time, ensure absolute secrecy, and not become lost. The staff organ must organize tight coordination of the forces being moved and support their mobility. It must positively and actively ensure the necessary communications-liaison facilities in order to grasp the situation and provide timely command for the corps. If those mobility plans are to be carried out they must be based on the level and capabilities of the equipment of our army and state, the terrain, the road situation, and the meteorological-hydrological situation, in order to determine the most appropriate plans to move the corps during the campaign. That is a result of detailed, meticulous study and calculation by the campaign command organ.

Actual experience on the battlefields of our country shows that when war breaks out there are only a certain number of roads in a strategic area or on a certain battlefield. Those roads must serve both the movement of the army's forces and facilities and serve the transportation and travel activities of the state and people. The volume of people, facilities, and vehicles on such roads is very great. Therefore, the drafting of mobility plans must be very scientific and specific in order to ensure the mobility of the corps at the right time, rapidly change the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy in our favor in the main area of the campaign, contribute to creating a new status and strength for the campaign, and victoriously fulfill the missions posed by strategy.

2. Organizing and preparing roads for movement by the corps.

The road network is the most basic factor in the movement of corps in campaigns on land. The task of organizing and preparing the road network in a number of counteroffensive campaigns, offensive campaigns, and defensive campaigns in the first phase of war to defend the homeland can be carried out under peacetime conditions, and prepared and supplemented prior to and during the process of carrying out the campaign. The road networks of the other campaigns often must be prepared in a very brief period.

In order to have a sufficient number of roads to meet the force mobility requirements, in the present situation of our road network it is essential that we make preparations in wartime and combine the economy with national defense, in accordance with a defense plan for the entire nation. Those roads, and the channels of rivers and along the coast must be prepared gradually, in accordance with the requirements of modern combat, with regard to length and durability of road surfaces, bridges, submerged causeways, fords, embarkation points, roads crossing mountains, alternate routes, etc., in order to ensure mobility both day and night and in both rainy and sunny weather. These must be contingency plans for protecting, repairing, and improving the roads, opposing destruction by the enemy, and overcoming the consequences of destruction by the enemy and by nature, especially in the important areas. It is necessary to concentrate the forces and facilities of the army and state in building a road network in the important strategic areas and in applying many advanced construction methods and techniques in building a network of roads in accordance with the requirement of enabling a large volume of vehicles, people, ships, and facilities of the state and local sectors to move at the same time.

3. Organizing close cooperation in order to move corps promptly and rapidly.

The movement of corps in campaigns cannot be arbitrary and simplistic; all activities require close cooperation between the corps in movement and those engaged in combat, and between the forces in movement and those protecting and supporting mobility. Therefore the corps must move in accordance with a unified plan and with unified command. In plans to coordinate mobility, the corps must specifically determine the missions and actions of the forces and armed forces branches in the process of movement in the campaign area of operations and in each area and zone.

In accordance with such coordination plans, the campaign commander coordinates the actions of the corps and forces by means of unified orders, and promptly commands all actions of those forces, in order to move them at the right time and rapidly, without bottlenecks and piling up. He must concentrate on correct, resolute command at the key mobility points. Especially, it is necessary to cooperate closely with the localities and the relevant units in making specific specifications regarding the distances, stations, the adjustment stations, and the order and times of passage, in order to avoid "road stealing" and bottlenecks at the key junctions. He must provide timely command for the operational officers and the communications, military engineer, anti-aircraft, and MP detachments, and coordinate closely with the local public security and communications-transportation forces in order to move units in correct accordance with the intentions, secretly, safely, and rapidly.

The process of moving corps in campaigns takes place very urgently, with the participation of many combat arms and armed forces branches and with many complicated changes. Thus it is necessary to apply many measures and facilities, including command signals, and deploy communications personnel and facilities at key locations, especially at intersections, pontoon bridges, and submerged crossings, in order to deal promptly and rapidly with all adverse situations. It is necessary to closely coordinate the forces and facilities used to fight the enemy, and to repair, save, and pull vehicles on each road and road segment in order to be prepared for complicated situations created by the enemy, the facilities, and the weather.

In order to strictly implement the plans to coordinate the forces participating in movements, it is necessary to maintain good coordination discipline in order to properly fulfill the missions and decisions of the command commander.

4. Organizing rational mobility formations.

The highest requirements of mobility are ensuring secrecy, safety, and urgency, arriving at the correct locations at the right time, and being prepared to fight the enemy while on the move. An important factor in fulfilling those requirements is organizing rational mobility formations to facilitate the organization of command, ensure speed, time, and safety, and move formations rapidly when necessary. Actual combat experience has shown that the regiment may be made the basic unit in troop movement formations.

Because of the long distances it is necessary to move under fierce enemy attacks, so it is essential when moving to arrange the formations into many elements with rational distances between the elements, with the elements in the lead, the elements in the rear, the command element, and the repair and salvage elements (especially when troops are moved by mechanized means) being parts of the same tight, scientific communication-liaison system, and not allow carelessness and piling up to create an unsafe situation in the mobility process. When speaking of the movement of forces it is necessary to speak of ensuring secrecy and safety for people and facilities. That is also a requirement and content of troop movements. Only thereby is it possible to attain the slogan "to move forces is to change positions and create an advantageous position for our side." Only with such an advantageous status can we have conditions for concentrating superior forces with which to attack the enemy's main forces, organize and win the key, decisive battles, and win complete victory for the campaign.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS SCHOOL REVIEWED

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[Article by Sen Col Phan Hoang Chuong: "The Air Force Command-Technical Officers School on the Path of Development and Maturization"]

[Text] Our people's resistance war against the French colonialists concluded victoriously and the north was totally liberated. When the French Expeditionary Army was kicked out of North Vietnam it dismantled and very seriously damaged the Cat Bi air force base. They boastfully declared that "The Cat Bi airfield is dead. It will take at least 5 to 10 years to fully restore it."

Contrary to the insidious intention of the enemy, within a short period of time we repaired and fully restored the airfield. In October 1958, three Aero-45 aircraft were brought to Cat Bi. Comrades Dinh Ton and Hoang Lien, piloting those first aircraft, circled in the sky above Cat Bi-Hai Phong.

Carrying out a directive of the upper echelon, on 3 November 1958 there was organized a ceremony inaugurating the Air force Basic Training School, called the "Aviation Club," and the commencement of our air force's first pilot training class. On 6 October 1959, after a year of struggling to overcome many initial difficulties, the training class victoriously concluded. Twelve pilots graduated as pilots of trainer aircraft. Although the initial results were small, they contributed to creating great prospects for the later maturization and development of the Vietnamese air force.

Since then, 3 November has been the glorious tradition day of the Air Force Command-Technical Officers School.

The Air Force Command-Technical Officers School, the first training class of which was very small, has now become a full-fledged school in the system of schools of the army and state, a combined training school with two training departments:

-- A department to train technical command officers of the specialized branches and to train pilots in theory. It consists of student battalions and a technical support system consisting of many aircraft, specialized classrooms and modern pilot training equipment.

-- A flight training department for pilots, with many aircraft regiments stationed on large airfields and equipped with modern jet fighter aircraft and helicopters.

The school has experienced 25 years of construction and maturization. That is a whole process of endeavor on the part of many classes of cadres, enlisted men, students, workers, and civil servants of the school, who achieved increasingly greater accomplishments and contributed worthily to the development and combat accomplishments of the Air Force.

The school has completed 70 basic and advanced training classes for pilots and mid-level technical officers pilots and personnel, with thousands of graduates. The classes included 42 classes for flight instructors and pilots, who qualified to fly many different kinds of aircraft; 16 basic and advanced classes for combat command officers and technical officers; 3 basic and advanced classes for political officers; and 9 classes for mid-level technical personnel in the specialized branches of the air force. It also took over, maintained, repaired, restored, and carried out regular repairs on hundreds of airplanes, vehicles, equipment items, etc.

In view of the new requirements of the revolutionary missions, the school is strongly promoting scientific-technical research and is closely combining instruction with scientific-technical research, especially in military aviation technology. At present the school is preparing to undertake, or has undertaken, 13 of the 16 specialized topics assigned it.

Because of its accomplishments, the Party and state have awarded the school four Military Exploit medals and many circulating award flags and certificates of commendation. Hundreds of uniWs have been awarded the "Determined-to-Win Unit" title. Thousands of cadres and men have been awarded the Determined-to-Win Warrior and Warrior of Emulation titles. Dozens of instructors have been recognized as skilled instructors, and four of them have been awarded Military Exploit medals. Many comrades were instructors and students at the school returned to their combat units, fought heroically, shot down many U.S. airplanes, and were awarded the Hero of the People's Armed Forces designation, including the martyr Hero Nguyen Van Can, Hero Do Van Lanh, Hero Dinh Ton, Hero Le Hai, and Hero Pham Tuan (who shot down a B-52 bomber and was the first Vietnamese cosmonaut).

The process of development and maturization of the Air Force Command-Technical Officers School has been tied in with the development, growth, and victorious combat of our army and the troops of the young people's air force. Much experience has been gained in that process. It is possible to isolate the following major matters:

1. Clearly realizing the political missions and training objectives and requirements.

Throughout the past 25 years the political missions of the school, as defined by the air defense-air Force branch in the past and, in recent years, by the party committee and command of the Air Force, has been to train combat pilots

and technical officers and personnel in the specialized branches of the Air Force who have good political quality, knowledge of modern military science and technology, ability to command, and good specialized technical skills, and who have mastered the use, maintenance, and repair of the various kinds of weapons and technical equipment and facilities, in order to contribute to ensuring a high degree of combat readiness on the part of the air force and army in the missions of national liberation and national defense. Those missions continually develop in each period and phase, in order to meet the increasingly higher development and combat requirements of the Air Force.

In order to do a good job of fulfilling the political missions and training objectives and requirements of each period, it is necessary to fully understand the Party's political missions and lines and the missions of the army and air force in national liberation and national defense. On that basis, the school has continually taught a spirit of patriotism, love of socialism, love of the school, and love of the missions of all cadres and personnel; has encouraged everyone to overcome all difficulties and fulfill teaching missions; has correctly determined the training direction and contents and the instruction and study methods; and has developed the school in all respects.

The full application of the Party's political missions and lines and military missions and lines to the training contents, programs, and plans is a process of tireless struggle, and is first of all manifested in a concentrated manner in the school's training objectives.

The school's training objective-model is to train a corps of young officers with good quality, ability, and health, and who have sufficient skill to master all weapons and technical equipment, especially modern equipment and technical equipment, in order to meet the development and combat missions of our Air Force in modern people's war. Those training objectives and requirements usually develop in accordance with the army's revolutionary requirements and missions in each period. In many specific instances, they are greater than the school's actual capability, so there must be outstanding efforts on the part of the entire school in many regards.

The school continually studies, fully understands, and strictly carries out the education reform principles, contents, and requirements of the Political Bureau, and applies them correctly and creatively in concretizing the training objectives and requirements and the instruction and study curricula, plans, and methods. All components and elements in the state's organization system must manifest a strong will and high degree of determination and apply effective measures to outstandingly fulfill the training objectives in training combat pilots in the various kinds of aircraft, combat command officers, and air force technical personnel who have good quality and ability, in order to fulfill all construction and combat missions of the Air Force. That process is one which is aimed at common goals: "Everything for good teaching and study," "For high combat effectiveness in the air," "For safe flights," "Serve the beloved students."

Therefore, the results of attaining the training objectives and requirements are a combined result of the accurate orientation of all activities of the school.

2. Building a rational organizational structure which is sufficiently strong and operates effectively.

On the basis of the regulations of regarding the organization of schools in the army, its specific functions and missions, its direction of construction and development, and its own characteristics, during the past 25 years the organizational structure of the Air Force Command-Technical Officers School has been continually developed and perfected. That organizational structure has been gradually adapted to the combat training missions and requirements in each phase, in order to bring into play the combined strength of the school and fulfill all political missions assigned by the upper echelon.

From the day it was founded until 1975, the school's basic mission was to provide basic and advanced training for combat pilots. Therefore, the organizational structure of the school became even more simple, and it corresponded to an air force regiment which was assisted by staff, political, technical, and rear services organs. After the homeland was unified the great undertaking of building the army in general and the air force specifically entered a new period. The Air Force Command-Technical Officers School has undergone outstanding development. It has gradually become a combined air force school with a larger mission and organizational scale. The school's outstanding characteristic is that is both a school and an air force combat unit (it both fulfills its central mission -- training -- and has many squadrons and teams which are prepared to take off to fulfill combat missions). In order to be appropriate to the requirements of building the army in the enterprise of defending the homeland, the school's entire organizational structure is aimed toward the objective of building a professional, modern training school of an armed forces branch with a high level of modern scientific-technical knowledge. The principal contents of that objective are building a scientific, rational organizational structure; each person and element managing and commanding training and serving training in correct accordance with the missions, responsibilities, and plans; the single commander system and the professional systems; and resolutely overcoming lack of discipline and arbitrariness.

The school has gradually implemented the single commander system and ensured that all activities of the school are increasingly placed under the unified command and management of the school commandant. In the Board of Director, in addition to the school commandant, who is the highest ranking commander, there are deputy commandants, who assist the commandant by providing direct guidance.

The organs in the school, such as the political, staff, training, technical, rear services, flight method, cadre, and other offices, operate in accordance with the function, mission, and plan for which they are responsible. In addition to the missions of their sector, the offices must also take responsibility for part of the regular or in-service training curricula, as assigned by the commandant. However, the spirit of positive coordination and mutual assistance among the offices in accordance with a unified action plan of the commandant is factor in attaining the best possible results in the basic (or advanced) training of pilots and officers of specialized air force branches.

The school is concentrating its efforts on building the instructional departments, flight regiments, training battalions, base battalions, etc., which organize, guide, manage, and carry out training and education. In order to improve the quality of training and education, the school is paying attention to cultivating the specialized instructors and the command cadres of the student regiments and battalions, and to building a professional instruction and study system, increasing discipline in instruction and study, paying attention to the rear services work, nurturing the students, providing material-technical support, etc. That development demands that it enter deeply into each instructional department, such as the general tactics department, the guidance department, the aviation technology department, and each student officer battalion, such as battalions studying the theory of flight, commanding officer and combat command student battalions, and each flight regiment, such as the jet fighter aircraft, the armed helicopter, and combat support helicopter training regiments, etc., for each department, battalion, and regiment has its own developmental requirements. For example, the officer training battalions must do a good job of fulfilling the mission of directly commanding, managing, and nurturing the students. The flight regiment must have a full complement of cadres to teach and guide flying techniques, and flight crews specialized by sector, for only then can they ensure high quality in instruction and study and ensure absolute safety in each training flight.

The school is also studying the combining of training organization and support organization in order to increase effectiveness. For example, the air base battalion is a unit which provides rear services and technical support for the air base and has very close relations with the flight regiments. The organization of flight regiment-base battalion groups is intended to create agreement and harmony between the training organizations and those serving training. That type of organization is still being studied.

The structures in the school's organizational system are like links in the chain of a combined scientific-technological organization. Each component must bring into play its initiative, independence, and creativity and must coordinate harmoniously and smoothly in the system as a whole. That is also an inevitable requirement of a professional training structure. There must be a large corps of basic-level cadres with a sprit of enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity, who have solid and deeply specialized technical capability, for only then can that requirement be met.

Building, consolidating, and developing the combat strength of the party chapters, and improving the leadership effectiveness of the school's party committee are decisive factors in creating the combined strength of the schools training and education organizational system.

In addition to being concerned with building, consolidating, and continually strengthening the training command organizations, the school is always concerned with building and consolidating the mass organizations, such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and trade union organizations that are pure and strong in all regards, for they are rather important organizational components which contribute effectively to the mission of fulfilling the school's training missions.

3. Training a strong corps of cadres in sufficient numbers and with high quality.

The quality of training and the training management cadres has a direct, decisive effect on the quality of training. Therefore, being concerned with training a strong corps of training cadres is a matter of foremost importance for the school. The training cadres and personnel of the school may be divided into three groups:

-- The managing cadres of the school and basic-level units and organs. Those cadres play an extremely important role in organizing, guiding, and managing training and all other activities of the students. They organize and carry out the directives and orders of the upper echelon and the resolutions of the Party and the school's party committee, and transform those resolutions, orders, and directives into actual results in training and education. All of their education and training activities have a direct, extremely important effect in forming a scientific personality and world view for the students. The requirement of such cadres is to continually train in order to have high quality and strong will and determination, to be enthusiastic and devoted in fulfilling their missions, have both a strong sense of adhering to principles and a spirit of independence, creativity, daring to think and do and daring to assume responsibility, and uniting with everyone, loving the lower echelon, being honest and sincere, and leading simple, pure, and wholesome lives. Those cadres must have strong specialized technical knowledge and have relatively strong knowledge of the necessary scientific subjects to effectively serve instruction and study.

The military instructors. They are specialists in the spheres of military science theory and practice and in each specialized technical sector of the air force. They are people who directly pass on the lines, viewpoints, and thoughts of the Party, basic scientific-technical knowledge and aviation technology, and specialized air force skills to the students. The quality of each lesson, from technical skills and the theory of each technical sector to flight instruction, etc., as well as the quality of each type of student leaving the school, depend primarily on the efforts of the instructors. Therefore, all instructors must continually endeavor to improve themselves in all regards. The instructors must be people who love the school, love their profession, and love others, and must diligently study in order to improve their specialized scientific-technical knowledge and instructional skill. They must be teachers who are always models, from their work style and way of life to their moral qualities and virtue, so that the students can emulate them.

The flight instructors are both teachers who train pilots and reserve combat forces of the Air Force.

In addition to the specialized instructors, who are the backbone of the training work, there are also many part-time instructors who are indispensable auxiliary forces. Those instructors, along with the specialized instructors, create a solid basis for the school's officer training. Therefore, there must be appropriate systems and policies regarding those comrades.

Having a corps of instructors which is sufficient numerically, is complete, and has continuity, as well as lessons with good contents and a system of modern instructinal and study equipment, are basic factors allowing the school to fulfill its mission of training young generations of air force command-technical officers with increasingly high levels of professionalism and modernity.

When we review the school's process of maturization we can be proud of the outstanding growth of the corps of instructors. When it was founded 25 years ago the school had only seven instructors of theory in the specialized air force sectors who had mid-level qualifications, and seven instructors in basic propeller aircraft. Today, the corps of instructors includes many specialized air force and basic scientific sectors. It totals hundreds of people, many of whom have college and postgraduate levels. Among the flight instructors are hundreds of people who fly jet aircraft, helicopters, and the various kinds of modern combat and combat support aircraft.

-- The service cadres, enlisted men, and personnel. They constitute a large force which accounts for about two-thirds of the school's troop strength and are in many occupations with very different natures and missions. They include guards who watch over the supply depot day and night and guard the most remote areas of the base; the aircraft technical cadres and personnel, who always begin work early and return late, and ensure that the airplanes are always in good, safe condition for all flights; cooks who are concerned with preparing meals at all hours; and many enlisted men and personnel who work diligently in the different branches and occupations. All of their activities are oriented toward effectively serving good instruction and study, and the good management, nurturing, and training of students. As regards those comrades, the requirements are to fully understand the political missions, love the school, love their profession, overcome all difficulties, not fear hardship and difficulty, be deeply specialized and have knowledge and skill in their profession.

The school is part of the students' study and training environment. The instructinal cadres, enlisted men, and personnel constitute the most dynamic factor of that environment and exert a continuous effect on the students. That factor affects all aspects of guidance, molding, education, and training: thought, sentiment, determination; intuition and alertness; the formation of training programs, concepts, and goals; and expert skill, in order to form the personality of the officer candidates. Therefore, it is necessary to build a corps of supporting cadres, enlisted men, and personnel to ensure that all activities of the school are stable and continuous, while at the same time contributing to creating a good study and training enviroment for the officer candidates.

4. Building material-technical bases to serve instruction and study, and improve the troops' living conditions.

At first the material-technical bases amounted to only three Aero-45 airplanes and the vacant Cat Bi airfield, but now the school is equipped with hundreds of modern jet aircraft of many different models and four airbases with relatively

complete systems of material-technical bases. That is a result of the concern of our Party, state, and army and the assistance of the fraternal socialist nations.

For its part, from the beginning the school has correctly realized the importance of technical equipment with regard to completing the programs for training pilots and officers of the specialized sectors.

Airplanes and the technical support system are the most important material factors in training pilots. But an even more important matter is organizing exploitation, use, maintenance, and operation to achieve the maximum utilization effectiveness and durability of those technical facilities. That is a mission with many difficulties which the technical sector must continually endeavor to overcome. The greatest obstacles at present is that the scientific-technical level in general, and the aviation technology level in particular, are still low, and the work style and practices of small-scale production are still prevalent.

The success of the school's aircraft technical sector was possible because it was imbued with a spirit of economically building the nation and the army and endeavored to master aviation science and technology and air force technology. The technical cadres and personnel and the students have studied the increasingly effective exploitation and use of all kinds of aircraft, from propeller-driven Aero-45 trainers, AK-18, AH-2, and U-2 aircraft in the beginning to MIG-17, L-29, L-39, MIG-21, Mi-8, and other modern jet aircraft, and both the first echelon aircraft of the socialist countries and the second echelon war-booty U.S. aircraft, such as the T-41, U-17, and UH-1 models.

But there has not always been aircraft, facilities, and technical-material bases of sufficient quantity and quality to ensure the correct progress of the training programs and plans. There were also times when there were serious shortages of aircraft, equipment (spare parts and machinery), and technical materials. During those times, the groups doing technical work contributed their intelligence and labor to the repair and manufacture of spare parts and the improvement of technical equipment to bring the aircraft back to life or prolong their lives, thus promptly ensuring the pilot training programs. Even at times when the numbers and types of aircraft were plentiful the school fully utilized the capacities of the old airplanes to economize in the potential of the various types of modern aircraft.

The encouraging results of the school's aircraft technical sector during the past 25 years have provided technical support so that all pilot training programs could attain good results. Especially, no serious safety violations occurred because of deficient technical support. That has a great significance with regard to thought and organization in flight activities.

The system of instructional equipment is an important material-technical base in the carrying out of programs to train officers in the specialized branches. The school has dozens of specialized classrooms equipped relatively completely with systems of charts, models, and experimental machinery. It has an airfield for technical study with all sorts of machinery and many types of aircraft. It has a building for simulated flight training by the students before they fly

real aircraft. Those sophisticated machinery systems have a very good effect on improving quality and ensuring safety and economy in flight training.

The systems of warehouses and machinshops, the various kinds of vehicles and machinery, specialized vehicles, fuel stations, instructional equipment, etc., combine to form a complete system, which is an essential factor in all activities to train pilots and officers of the specialized branches.

At present the school is organizing the rational exploitation and use of all technical equipment, in order to effectively serve the improvement of training quality. Furthermore, the school has done a good job of organizing management, storage, and maintenance to prolong the lives of the valuable, scarce technical training equipment which we cannot yet produce. Implementing the slogan, "Maintain well and use a long time," is also a direction for increasing the material potential of training and building a large, strong school.

Along with the storm-like developmental tempo of the scientific-technical sectors, the aviation technology sector has continually advanced. In order to train pilots and specialized officers in sufficient numbers and with sufficient quality to meet the requirements of combat and build an air force that is advancing to a modern, conventional status, the school is trying even harder to build a corps of people doing technical work who have a spirit of self-reliance, enthusiastically advance to mastering modern aviation science and technology, and are capable of fully exploiting and using the potential of the existing technical system and are prepared to use new technical equipment, in order to build a modern technical branch for the school of the Vietnamese Air Force.

5. Strengthen Internal Solidarity, Military-Civilian Solidarity, and International Solidarity

Embued with the teaching of our beloved Uncle Ho -- "Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; success, success, great success" -- the cadres and men of the Air Force School profoundly understand that solidarity is a principle, a virtue of revolutionary troops, and the strength of the revolutionary organization. The basis of solidarity is consciousness of communist ideals and the viewpoints and stands of the proletarian class, the fulfillment of political missions, and the love of comrades who struggle together at the front against the national and class enemies.

The characteristics of the Air Force in general and of the Air Force Command-Technical Officers School is a unit with many cadres, party members, and enlisted men engaged in many trades, with different work and compensation systems, but they are closely related to one another and work together in fulfilling a common mission. The most outstanding manifestation of that is in two major spheres of activity: the people who work in the air and those who work on the ground. People who work in the air usually benefit from special compensation systems intended to ensure the good fulfillment of the flight activities. But incorrect understanding can easily lead to distorted tendencies in both directions, such as arrogance, self-satisfaction, demanding excessive benefits, looking down on others, or jealousy, envy, etc. Therefore, in the educational and organizational work it is necessary to enter deeply into

each category (flight, machinery, organs, units, students, instructors, etc.) and each group (flight, aircraft, flight regiment, base battalion, student battalion, training departments and offices, etc.), with specific, lively, and subtle contents. Take as an example the relationship between two sectors in a group, flight and machinery, which are two very closely related sectors which work together in completing the final phase of the flight ytraining mission. It is necessary to teach both elements to clearly realize the relationship of mutual assistance and close cooperation between "flight and machinery." The mechanics must realize the mental and physical stress of the fliers, and the pilots must understand he that their close friends the mechanics stay up late, get up early, work long hours, and work very hard to keep the aircraft in good, completely reliable condition so that they can victoriously fulfill their flight missions. On that basis, it is necessary to create a high degree of solidarity and unanimity not only in principle but with profounnd sentiment among comrades who share good times and bad and happiness and sadness.

The Air Force School is a part of the armed forces of the Party and state, so in the process of its maturization it always had the love and assistance of the local people and governmental administration. The local people and governmental administration have enthusiastically helped out in all regards, from protecting the security of the base and restoring and repairing aircraft to supplying the troontial goods. During the war years they helped in dispersing the base to avoid enemy attacks. The cooperative drying patios and the people's houses at times became safe troop billeting places and technical classrooms. In some cases the people selflessly and heroically saved pilots when their aircraft were disabled. From Cat Bi to Nha Trang, Phan Rang, Cam Ranh, Phu Cat, etc., everywhere and at all times the people and the local governmental administrations have manifested a spirit of sharing everything with the school.

For its part, the Air Force School is profoundly aware that solidarity with the people is the nature and tradition of our army, and is our people's tradition of solidarity in opposition to foreign aggression which has been maintained and developed over the course of many generations. Now, under the glorious banner of the Party and President Ho that tradition has been developed to a high degree and has become the highest principle. The Air Force School regards its assistance for the local people and governmental administrations as both an obligation and an order from the heart. The school's cadres and men, not minding difficulty and hardship, help the people by working in the fields, fighting natural disasters or damage caused by the enemy, or strengthening the governmental administration, protecting the people, etc. Those actions on the part of the cadres and men of the school prove that they are children of the working people and are reliable forces of the people.

The development and growth of the Air Force School, a modern technical school, cannot be separated from the technical assistance of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Fully understanding the Party's correct international line, the Air Force School continually teaches the cadres and men to have a spirit of proletarian internationalism and strictly carry out the Party's international line and viewpoints. The school's cadres and men are always grateful to their friends for their generous assistance and modestly study their friends, while at the same time manifesting

a spirit of self-reliance and overcoming such incorrect tendencies as narrow nationalism, having an inferiority complex, being overly dependent, etc. They have thus been able to win the sympathy and assistance of our friends and have made many innovations in exploiting and using the equipment provided by our friends.

Furthermore, we must also understand that we have the obligation of assisting our friends. We have given all-out assistance to students from friendly countries studying at our school. In instruction, the school's instructors study day and night and go all-out in instructing and in overcoming such difficulties as language differences and the varying ability of our friends to assimilate the training. Although encountering many difficulties in activities and life, the school has given priority to our friends and created increasingly better conditions for them to attain the best possible results in study.

The school has continually built for all cadres and men pure international sentiment and has regarded strengthening soliarity and friendship with the armies of the fraternal nations, especially between those of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, with the armies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, etc., as a method of ensuring success in building a school that is advancing to a conventional, modern status and in winning victory in the fight against the common enemies: the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and all other lackey reactionary forces.

5616

CSO: 4209/314

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MINE EXPLOSION BY CHINESE HENCHMEN EXPOSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 May 84 p 3

[Article by Hai Au: "Cause of Mine Explosions Exposed"]

[Text] Bang! The mine explosion struck the rock wall and resounded farther away along the mountain range. Another sad piece of news for all the people in the montagnard village of Lung Ca. They whispered this horrible news in each other's ear: "The troops' mine has again exploded and killed another member of our H'mong tribe!"

Excitement and confusion reigned throughout the Lung Ca Village. Old people sighed sorrowfully: "If this situation continues, we will ultimately starve because we can no longer make a living!" Other villages dared not go to the fields to perform production for fear of stepping on mines.

Who was killed this morning by a mine explosion on the road from the montagnard village to the Lung Ca water well about 4 kms from the frontier?

The scout squad and Phan, the post commander, again had to rack their brains to find ways to resolve this case though three similar incidents had already happened previously but had not yet been solved. Those three previous incidents happened in the past 2 months at three places adjacent to the Lung Ca area, killing two persons, wounding three others and killing four buffaloes of the cooperative but the culprit could not yet be found out. Each incident took place at about 1 week's interval. The first mine exploded in an arrowroot field belonging to the village chairman's family; the subsequent explosion occurred at the door of the cooperative's buffalo stable and then another again on the lane leading to the house of the head of the village public security force. Following each explosion, evil-minded persons sneaked in from across the border and launched false rumors to excite the villagers. They said: "The Vietnamese Government no longer trusts our H'mong kinsmen." They added: "The H'mong king has already returned to [Ma Kuan], China. He who refuses to follow the king shall not blame anyone for any mishap in the future." These bad persons even incited the relatives of accident victims to sue the border defense post for damages.

Acting on information given by the grassroots, the scout squad discovered that the author of the three previous incidents might be a fellow called Vang Dung Dinh who had been carrying out clandestine activities in this region. Vang Dung Dinh was formerly member of a bandit gang. After the annihilation of this bandit gang by our troops, our government allowed Dinh to go home to work for a living together with his wife and children. People in the montagnard village of Lung Ca thought he would become reasonable and repent and nobody expected that when the Chinese residents were hurrying home, he would be the first person to incite the local H'mong tribesmen to run after the H'mong "king" in [Ma Kuan], China. Afterward, Vang Dung Dinh took his wife and children to China to make a living. He himself was sent by the Chinese public security forces to a district party committee cadres' training school in [Ma Kuan] (which was actually an intelligence training school) and was then assigned the mission of going back to Vietnam to carry out activities. Our grassroots units repeatedly saw him coming home and meeting with his subordinates to discuss ways to launch news to disparage our regime. Especially noteworthy was the fact that he carefully investigated the result of each mine explosion in the locality. He also told his subordinates to try by all means to contact the local cadres and turn the latter into their grassroots agents. In view of such a situation, our side decided to ambush and catch him for interrogation but could not yet find any opportunity to do so.

This morning's mine explosion further aggravated the tense atmosphere among the people. Worse still, as long as they [Dinh Clique] continued to deepen the contradictions between our cadres and troops and the people and as long as we failed to expose the author of the crimes, it would be impossible for us to win the villagers' confidence.

After holding an urgent meeting, the post command and the scout squad unanimously noted that the mastermind of all the four cases was very probably Vang Dung Dinh acting under the guidance of the Chinese intelligence service.

According to the plan drawn up during the debate, task units were deployed in the local area. On arrival at the scene and after being informed that the engineering team had carried out mine detection, the examination unit started working in the presence of a crowd of villagers. The mine explosion victim was lying on the ground, face downward. His head was 5 meters' distant from the water well. His entire body lay across the trail, with blood poured out and congealed underneath. His body was riddled with mine fragments, his belly pierced and his bowels jutting out. When the victim was turned over on his back, everyone was surprised to recognize Vang Dung Dinh. The onlooking villagers exclaimed: "Oh! That fellow Dinh! He has been killed by the mine explosion! That serves him right!" A Chinese-made shovel with a broken handle lay about 2 meters from the victim. Our men searched the victim's body and found out 13 mine blasting caps and a piece of paper folded up in four. It was a sketch of Lung Ca region and was inscribed with numbers and symbols written in black ink. Based on the evidence found on his body, we guessed that the

mines remaining to be laid would surely have been hidden somewhere by him. Afterward, we extended the search area and found 13 more mines in a cave situated about 100 meters from the scene.

The examination of the dead body in conjunction with a further search at the scene and a study of the documents left behind by Vang Dung Dinh led us to the conclusion that he himself caused the mine explosion. After digging a hole in the ground, he hurriedly buried the mine, creating a pressure which caused it to explode. It needed only a pressure of 2 kgs to bear on the blasting cap to immediately detonate this type of contact mine. He laid the mine there with the intention of harming villagers coming to the well to take water. Perusing the sketch in his possession, we learned that he clearly mentioned the dates of the previous mine explosions as well as their consequences upon the targets. It follows that Vang Dung Dinh was also the culprit in all the previous incidents.

The case was closed with good result. After seeing and hearing things with their own eyes and ears, all the villagers regretted having unjustly suspected our troops of such crimes.

9332

CSO: 4209/336

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL: BASIC TRAINING OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 May 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Train Militia and Self-Defense Forces According to Basic Program"]

[Text] With a thorough understanding of two strategic missions and two methods of waging a national defense war and also of the strategic role and position of the militia and self-defense forces, the various localities and basic installations have in the past years considered it important to train these forces militarily and politically. In view of the requirements of the fatherland's defense and the expanded organization and equipment of the local armed forces, it is now necessary to improve the training of the militia and self-defense forces and endow them with the most fundamental knowledge and technical capabilities in order not only to increase their combat abilities when fighting independently or in conjunction with the main troops but also to create the essential conditions for each of their members or units to fight immediately whenever he or it is detailed to the army as reinforcement. It appears clearly from some pilot units in Military Region 3 including the militia in Hoa Xa Village (Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province) that the basically programmed training has yielded a practical result and that the training quality has improved obviously.

The pilot units' experiences have also demonstrated that to carry out the basic program satisfactorily, the first decisive factor is for local party committees and military organs at all levels together with militia and self-defense commanding cadres to understand thoroughly the strategic role and position of the militia and self-defense forces and also the method of waging a local people's war within the framework of a war to defend the fatherland. All levels have the duty to study and apply the militia and self-defense forces' combat methods which have proven suitable to each region's characteristics and hence to draw up a realistic and correct training plan and to select an appropriate training and organizational method. The training theme must conform to the basic program and be developed according to the characteristics of each region, target and militia and self-defense unit. Training must be closely associated with production, with the readiness to fight to defend each locality and with

the maintenance of political security and social order and security, thereby contributing to defeating the enemy's manifold war of destruction. To improve the quality of each study subject and of the basic program as a whole, one must resolutely oppose all tokens of formalism and perfunctoriness or any tendency to carry out massive training merely to register quantitative achievements without distinction of the trainees' standard of knowledge and without regard for qualitative requirements. The most prevalent and effective combat activities suitable to the abilities and missions of the militia and self-defense forces are those carried out by small detachments, especially squads and platoons; therefore, it is especially important to provide a basic and meticulous training for each and every individual and small detachment to enable them to reach a stable standard where they can skillfully use both the distributed and self-manufactured weapons and devise a fighting method appropriate to the characteristics of the enemy and to the local terrain and weather conditions.

At present, the militia and self-defense forces at the grassroots level are organized and divided into two elements--one with combat duty and the other to serve combat activities. The combat element includes the on-the-spot and mobile combat forces together with various branches. At the first frontline in particular, there is also a force to protect temporarily evacuated people. Since each element has a different mission and different combat requirements and standards, the training theme, program and duration must vary in order to conform training to the level of each trainee and type of force. Intensive training must be given first to the combat forces, especially those stationed in the northern border provinces and key inland areas; those units must be reinforced with cadres most qualified for combat and training command. To train each member and unit of the militia and self-defense forces according to the basic program, it is necessary to organize cadres meticulously and painstakingly rather than superficially and simplistically according to one's own convenience. If all members of the militia and self-defense forces are trained according to a common, evenly spread theme, this method will not only impair production and cause a substantial loss of time and effort but will also fail to meet the need to increase combat power.

The militia and self-defense forces' training must be closely combined with the duty of each locality and installation to perform production and to stand ready for combat. Wherever the militia and self-defense forces have the duty to be combat-ready and to fight urgently, it is necessary to arrange and organize training in such a manner as to properly carry out the training program and simultaneously and satisfactorily to fulfill the duty to stand ready for combat, to fight and to maintain security. For those units and localities in the rear, training must be closely associated with the duty to perform production on schedule. Since training the militia and self-defense forces according to the basic program is a relatively new task in the development of these forces, local military organs at all echelons must exercise close guidance and promptly draw experiences in order to achieve a high quality for the execution of this task.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVED SECURITY REPORTED IN DAK TO DISTRICT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 May 84 p 1

[Article by Ba Thuoc: "Closely Coordinate all Armed Forces to Maintain Security and Build Stable and Strong Bases"]

[Text] At the very beginning of 1984, the Dak To District Party Committee issued a resolution on the need to provide positive guidance, to properly organize all armed forces throughout its territory, to closely coordinate their activities, to draw up a combat plan, to motivate the masses to build stable and strong bases, and to combine these measures with the tracking down of bandits and the maintenance of security.

To draw experiences to improve guidance throughout its territory, the district chose Dak To Kan Village as the leading banner unit to build bases and maintain security. Representatives of montagnard villages heard reports, held animated and serious debates and drew experiences to be applied to the actual situation in their own units and localities. While exercising a close and concentrated guidance and applying the "determination to complete tasks" motto, the District Party and [People's] Committees ordered groups of cadres from public agencies and various boards and sectors to join efforts with the armed forces to visit the grassroots to help local leading comrades launch propaganda and education campaigns to induce the people to study the state and government policies and lines, to expose the cunning schemes of the enemy and the Chinese expansionists in their manifold war of destruction against our country and to urge the ethnic minorities to leave the mountains and settle farming and life. By exercising guidance and by coordinating the tracking down of bandits in strategic areas and the intensive activities of the armed forces with the organization and motivation of the masses, many previously weak villages such as Ngoc Yen, Tu Mo Rong and Dak Bo Si have now progressed and obviously curbed down negative manifestations. Many montagnard villages in the district such as Dak Sao, Dak La, Dien Binh and Po Ko have satisfactorily maintained order and security.

Dak To has been recognized as a district in the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province and the Central Highlands which has maintained security and which has taken the lead among all districts in the country in carrying out the movement for nomads' settlement and new lifestyle.

9332

CSO: 4209/336

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MILITARY IMPOSTORS PREVENTION--In certain localities in Nghe Tinh Province--such as Vinh Municipality, Ha Tinh City and Thach Ha, Can Loc and Cam Xuyen Districts--a number of persons have been wearing military stripes and badges while moving about for commercial activities (most of them wear hats with military insignias but are clad randomly). Some evil-minded people have worn military badges while committing illegal acts and disrupting local security. It is suggested that the responsible organs in Nghe Tinh set up military control teams to supervise the army men's behavior and to retrieve the military badges and stripes worn by non-military people. Military commands and public security forces in villages must take energetic and appropriate measures against army men having returned to their respective localities and against other people if they misuse the army label to disrupt public order and security. [Le Huyen, of MT 979] [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 May 84 p 3] 9332

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--To date, some 15,635 youths at draft age in several cities and districts of An Giang Province have registered for military service in the second phase of 1984. The provincial public health sector has dispatched additional doctors or physicians to various localities to conduct physical checkups on these youths. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Jul 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV DELEGATION VISITS CYPRUS 15-17 JUNE

OW221758 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 22 June--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee paid a visit to Cyprus from 15-17 June at the invitation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

The delegation held talks with an AKEL delegation led by Ezekias [spelling as received] Papaioannou, secretary general of the AKEL Central Committee, on the situation of the two parties, the two countries, the relations between the two parties and international issues of common concern. The talks took place in warm friendship and fraternity.

The AKEL delegation expressed its full support for the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam in their struggle to build socialism and defend national independence against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

The CPV delegation expressed its full support for the AKEL and the Cypriot people in their struggle against imperialism and the Turkish occupationists for a completely independent and sovereign Cyprus unified, democratic, non-aligned, completely de-militarized without foreign troops and military bases in its territory. The CPV delegation condemned the illegal partition of Cyprus by Turkey supported by the U.S. imperialists and NATO.

The two delegations condemned the policy of aggression by U.S.-led imperialism which is feverishly seeking military supremacy and world domination, and pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

The two delegations supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and supported all nations struggling for independence, freedom and social progress.

The two delegations welcomed the victories recorded by the Kampuchean armed forces in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer troops in dealing stunning blows to the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot clique supported by the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries, and welcomed the consolidation and development of the Kampuchean revolution.

The two delegations are greatly pleased at the development of the fraternal relations between the two parties and expressed their hopes for their further strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPV delegation, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, invited an AKEL delegation to visit Vietnam.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN HAILS CEMA SUMMIT CONFERENCE SUCCESS

OW151009 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 15 Jun--Welcoming the fine success of the summit economic conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow, NHAN DAN says that it marks a new development of realist socialism and new contribution of the socialist community to the common struggle of nations for the objectives of our time.

The paper particularly welcomes the socialist economic cooperation and integration as acknowledged by the Moscow conference to be a factor contributing to noticeable success in the building of socialism and communism.

The paper says: "Thanks to efforts of each member country, firstly the Soviet Union, the socialist community has become stronger in all fields, and is increasingly consolidating its unity. The economic strength of the member countries of the CMEA has provided a material basis for the policy of peace and increasing the international prestige and influence of socialism on world evolution, and making socialism a factor decisive to the social progress of mankind...on the other hand, through the statement on the defence of peace and international economic cooperation, the conference pointed out that the cause of the burden and the extremely serious danger to nations at present is the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the war-mongering imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists in hopes of gaining a military superiority and their policy of aggression and intervention."

The paper goes on: "The fine nature and superiority of socialism and brilliantly demonstrated in the decisions of the Moscow conference. All people of conscience in the world have come to realize that the greatest concern of our community is the happiness of the people, the future of mankind and peace on earth.

"Completely contrary to the allegations of the warlike imperialist forces, the voice of our community has always been the voice of peace and cooperation, of development and progress, the voice of responsibility and goodwill. This proves our strength and confidence in our just cause.

The Moscow conference will certainly create a new important motive for a steady development of the economy of the CMEA member countries, for the socialist economic cooperation and integration for enhancing the strength of unity of the socialist community and increasing the prestige and attraction of socialism in the world. The Moscow conference has also considerably contributed to uniting the nations and progressive forces in their efforts to defend peace, prevent the arms race, bring about disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, and normalize internal economic relations in the interests of all nations.

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ALLEGES 'CARTOGRAPHIC INVASION'

OW170837 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 17 Jun 84

["NHAN DAN Flays China's Trick of Cartographic Invasion"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 17 June--NHAN DAN today exposes Beijing's deceptive moves in sending its troops to nibble at many areas inside Vietnam's territory then claiming that they are Chinese lands.

The paper quotes a recent report by XINHUA claiming that Vietnamese troops conducted "repeated armed provocations and attacks" on Laoshan area in Malipo County (Yunnan Province) and on Balihe and Dongshan areas of China.

It says: "The fact is that on 11 June, the armed forces and people in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, launched counter-attacks on Chinese aggressor troops on three localities in Vietnam's territory which the latter had occupied previously. All these localities lie in the area of Hill 233, more than one kilometre deep inside Vietnam."

"Thus, : the paper remarks, "Beijing is playing the same old game with a view to grabbing at many more areas in Ha Tuyen Province."

"Unfortunately, : it says, "while carrying out this plot, Deng's henchmen forgot to look at the map. On a map of Ha Giang Province of Vietnam on a scale of 1/100,000th printed in Beijing in 1964 in both Vietnamese and Chinese (with many modifications of the Sino-Vietnamese border line have been already denounced by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry), close to Hill 233 is a hamlet called Na La (which, of course, bears a Chinese name) and no such name as Dongshan is mentioned.

"Even on the other side of the border on this map, however hard one may try, one cannot find the name of Dongshan, but only a small stream called Balihe. The simple truth is that in this area, there is only Hill 233 to the south of the Na La stream in Thanh Thuy village Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, and two other places southeast of the hill, also in Thanh Thuy village and all of them lie in Vietnam's territory.

"Chinese troops have conducted land-grabbing attacks and occupied these areas of Vietnam. To drive them out and recover the lost territories is in the legitimate right of the armed forces and people in Vi Xuyen District and the Vietnamese people as a whole."

NHAN DAN says that to give Chinese names of the territories of other countries bordering on China and then claim them to be Chinese territories is a customary move of Chinese expansionism. This method has been practised with regard to India and, of late, to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes of Vietnam.

"Once again," the paper says, "we declare most assertively that the Na La area, where the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people have just meted out due punishment to the Chinese invaders, belongs to Na La hamlet, Thanh Thuy village, Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, which is more than one kilometre inside Vietnam's territory from the Sino-Vietnamese border, to wipe out Chinese aggressor troops is the invincible sacred right of the Vietnamese people. To invade Na La of Vietnam is a crime and to claim that Na La is part of Malipo County, Yunnan Province, is another crime."

"The fable about Vietnam's attacks on Laoshan, Balihe and Dongshan is a clumsy fabrication and a brazen deceptive move," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICANS

OW151640 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 15 June--The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "consistently and firmly support the South African people's struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) for their fundamental national rights."

This was stated in a message addressed today by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham van Dong to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and Alhaji Yusuff Maitamasule, chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the South African people (16 June).

The Vietnamese leader strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for carrying out for many decades now an extremely brutal apartheid policy against the South African people.

He castigated Pretoria's repressions of the patriots' struggle for the fundamental rights of man and for the right to national self-determination, citing the suppression of the Soweto students' uprising on 16 June 1976 as one of the bloodiest cases.

Pham van Dong criticised South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggression against other neighbours, thus causing tension in southern Africa.

The message continues: "The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the South African authorities' policy of racial discrimination and aggression, and demand that they immediately end all the above-mentioned acts and set free at once all those they are illegally detaining."

"We request the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council to take effective measures to force the South African regime to end its brutal apartheid policy, restore independence to Namibia and cease its aggression against neighbouring countries."

The Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian people's solidarity today also sent a message expressing the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with the South African people. The message says:

"Once again we strongly condemn the Pretoria authorities and demand that they immediately end all terrorist and repressive acts against the South African people who have been struggling for the genuine independence and freedom of South Africa.

We reiterate the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with and full support for the heroic South African people's just struggle for the right to live, freedom, independence, equality and human dignity."

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES LONDON SUMMIT

OW120825 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 12 June--The Reagan administration continued counter-revolutionary global strategy and the crisis on the capitalist world were highlights of the London summit of industrialized Western nations, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

President Reagan's purpose at the summit, the paper notes, was to take advantage of that forum to drag the United States allies, under the signboard of "uniting the West" into the crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, against peace and independence of other nations.

Reagan's rhetoric, however, cannot cover up the fact that the U.S. administration has done nothing to reduce nuclear weapons and responded to no proposal for peace of the Soviet Union, the paper says. "Instead, it continues, "the U.S. has kept on deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe, in defiance of wide protests from the people in these countries. Reagan's honeyed statements cannot cover up the fact that under his administration the arms race--nuclear and conventional--is being stepped up at an alarming rate.

"The London summit declared to oppose international terrorism, while the Reagan administration is applying a terroristic, gangsterlike policy, arrogantly claiming that it has a right to intervene in any country so as to stamp out anti-imperialist revolutions as it has been doing in Central America, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia.

"Even in London, the United States has put pressure on its allies to join in its adventurous moves in the Persian Gulf."

NHAN DAN rejects the capitalist magnates' claim that they are helping developing countries, allowing underdeveloped nations to postpone their debts, and [word indistinct] debtor countries that succeed in their economic reforms, and so on....

"The economic policies of the West will push Third World countries deeper into the crisis of debt," the newspaper says.

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE

OW241944 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 24 June--Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the people's Republic of Mozambique, on the 9th independence day of the republic.

The message is jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, Pham van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly. It says: "In recent years, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party headed by you, the Mozambican people, overcoming numerous difficulties and trials, have recorded important successes in national construction and defence, and defeated all schemes and acts of sabotage and subversion of the imperialists and their lackeys.

"Being close comrades-in-arms of the Mozambican people, the Vietnamese people have always followed with profound concern and warm revolutionary feelings the just cause of the fraternal Mozambican people and always united with and strongly supported them in their struggle for national liberation in the past as well as in the present fierce and difficult stage to consolidate their independence and build the country. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the dauntless Mozambican people, uniting with the progressive forces in Africa, the socialist countries and the forces of peace and progress in the world, will overcome all difficulties and trials, and successfully implement the resolutions worked out by the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party for national defence and socialist construction.

"May the solidarity and friendly cooperation between the peoples of our two countries consolidate and develop with every passing day.

"We wish you good health, and please accept our high considerations."

On this occasion, Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

CSO: 4200/854

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINESE ENVOYS SPEAK AT NEW DELHI SEMINAR

OW291813 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 29 June--A seminar on the present situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia was jointly held at the Indian International Centre in New Delhi on 27 June by the Indian Research Centre for Indochina and the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean embassies.

It was attended by representatives of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, officials of the research centre, and others.

Opening the seminar, Lao Ambassador Sali Khamsi denounced Thailand's attacks against and occupation of many areas on Lao territory since 24 May.

Kampuchean Ambassador Thin Chuni said that the withdrawal of two brigades, one regiment and some unattached battalions of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea on 23 June was another evidence of the stability and improvement of the situation there, and of the growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces.

For his part, Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Quang Tao condemned China's war escalation against Vietnamese northern border provinces. He pointed to the serious impact of Chinese war acts on the situation in Indochina and southeast Asia and renewed Vietnam's good will and correct policy toward China.

Other speakers at the seminar shared the view that China's collusion with the United States, Thailand and other imperialist and reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries is dangerously threatening peace and security in Indochina and southeast Asia as a whole.

They said that India should play a bigger role in bringing about peace, security and stability in southeast Asia and support more strongly the three Indochinese countries in their anticolonial construction and defence.

The seminar praised and supported the Indochinese countries' correct and reasonable policy toward China and the ASEAN countries as well as their proposals for an overall or partial solutions to the situation in southeast Asia. The seminar put a high value on the prevailing trend of dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and some ASEAN countries and was of the view that this trend would further develop in the coming years, thus contributing to strengthening peace, security and a sound atmosphere in southeast Asia.

CSO: 4200/865

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PAPER SUPPORTS INDIAN GOVERNMENT ACTION IN PUNJAB

OW300803 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 June--The leading daily NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the reactionary forces in Pakistan which, with the backing of the United States and China, are plotting to disrupt the integrity and unity of India.

Commenting on the recent incident at the golden temple in Amritsar, Punjab State, the newspaper points out that this move was taken in furtherance of a wicked plot of the reactionaries among the Sikhs, encouraged and abetted by outside hostile forces, against the Republic of India.

The Western press, the paper says, has exaggerated the golden temple incident and slandered the Indian Government in a deliberate effort to mislead public opinion, but it can in no way cover up the criminal involvement of Washington, Beijing and Islamabad in Punjab. They are attempting to convert Pakistan into a spring-board against the Republic of India and against national independence, peace and security in the region, it adds.

NHAN DAN continues: "The unity and integrity of India is being challenged. However, the courageous Indian people will certainly vanquish all enemies in defence of their independence and freedom, thereby contributing to the preservation of peace and stability in south Asia and other parts of the world.

"As close friends of the Indian people, we fully support the correct policy and tireless efforts of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Indian Government for the prosperity, integrity and unity of India."

CSO: 4200/865

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO CSSR--Hanoi, VNA, 27 June--A Vietnamese youth delegation left here yesterday for Czechoslovakia to participate in a friendship and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Czechoslovak youths to be organized in Bratislava from 1-8 July 1984. The delegation is led by Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. It includes army and labour heroes and heroines and other youths with outstanding achievements in production, fighting, study and work. [Text] [OW271751 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 27 Jun 84]

CANADIAN CP LEADERS'S BIRTHDAY--Hanoi, VNA, 27 June--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his best wishes to William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, on his 75th birthday. The message said: I wish you good health and success in your noble mission aimed at uniting the working class and democratic and progressive forces in a struggle against monopoly capitalism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Canada. [Text] [BK270801 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 27 Jun 84]

VEGETABLE EXPORTS TO USSR INCREASING--Hanoi, VNA, 19 June--In the past few years, vegetables exported from Vietnam to the Soviet Union has increased yearly by from 50 to 60 percent. In 1983, it was four times as much as in 1981. Under a long-term cooperation program, Vietnam will export to the Soviet Union an increasing quantity of fresh or cured vegetables, as well as fruits and condiments. The Soviet Union will help Vietnam build integrated agroindustrial enterprises to produce, cure or process and transport vegetables and fruits, and build, expand and standardize frozen and dried fruit canneries. It will also supply Vietnam with equipment to increase quickly the production of vegetables and fruits, packing materials and materials for building special warehouses and ports. A specialized fleet will take charge of the transportation. The plan provides for an increase of Vietnam's vegetables, fruit and condiments exports to the Soviet Union by sixfold in the 1986-1990 period compared with the 1981-1985 period. [Text] [OW190751 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 19 Jun 84]

SRV-KAMPUCHEAN TEACHERS' COLLEGES--Hanoi, VNA, 24 June--The teachers' college of Ho Chi Minh city recently sent first teams of teachers of mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, literature, history and geography to help the teachers' college of Phnom Penh in its lecture programme. This was in further-

ance of cooperation agreement signed in April 1984 between the two colleges. Many Kampuchean students this school year are attending the Ho Chi Minh City Teachers' College. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 23 Jun 84 OW]

COOPERATION WITH LAO PROVINCE--Hanoi, VNA, 24 June--A delegation of the Lao Province of Phong Sali led by Kham-On, secretary of the Phong Sali committee of the Lao people's revolutionary party and chairman of the province's administrative committee, recently visited its sister province of Lai Chau in northern Vietnam. While there, the Lao guests and their hosts reviewed their bilateral cooperation in the past and worked out a plan of cooperation for 1984-85. Under this plan, Lai Chau will send more specialists to Phong Sali to help build facilities for agricultural production and schools. On this occasion, Kham-On, accredited by the Lao government, conferred the Friendship Order of Laos on three units of the construction, transport and agricultural services of Lai Chau for their assistance to Phong Sali. [Text] [OW241826 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 24 Jun 84]

SRV-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP CHAPTER--Hanoi, VNA, 18 June--On the occasion of the 40th National Day of the people's Republic of Bulgaria, the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association has set up a Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Chapter in Thai Binh Province which has sisterly relations with the Bulgarian Province of Pazardzhik. The chapter made its public appearance at a ceremony on Saturday. It was attended by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of agriculture and president of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Pham van Dong, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Dang Trinh, chairman of the provincial people's committee; and others. Ambassador Philip V. Markov and staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy were present on the occasion. [Text] [OW181658 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 84]

SWEDISH PHYSICS COMPETITION--Hanoi, VNA, 16 June--A group of three Vietnamese students left Vietnam today for the 15th international physics competition to be organized in Sweden soon. The group is led by Professor Duong Trong Bai and Professor Vu Thanh Khiet. [Text] [OW161715 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 16 Jun 84]

SRV-SWEDEN FRIENDSHIP--Hanoi, VNA, 20 June--A rally was held here today by the Vietnam-Sweden Friendship Association to mark the first anniversary of its foundation. It was attended by Le Mai and Nguyen Thi Nhan, vice presidents of the association; Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with other peoples; representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi, and economic, cultural and social institutions built with Swedish assistance. Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg and other members of the Swedish Embassy in Hanoi and a number of Swedish specialists in Vietnam were present. Speaking on the occasion, Le Mai reviewed the association's work over the past years and thanked the Swedish Government and people for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. The Swedish ambassador expressed his joy at the fine development of the friendly relations and mutual assistance between the peoples of Sweden and Vietnam. He said all Swedish cadres and specialists working in Vietnam will do all they can to help further strengthen friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam. [Text] [OW201630 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 20 Jun 84]

TROOPS IN PRK 'PROGRESSIVELY' REDUCED--Vietnam will progressively reduce the number of its troops in Kampuchea. The foreign minister of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, told All India Radio's special correspondent, Ram Mohan Rao, in Hanoi that the policy of Vietnam is to withdraw troops as the Kampuchean Government becomes stronger and capable of defending itself. The foreign minister described the situation on Vietnam's border with China as tense. He said China has occupied five hills and is firing across into the Vietnamese territory. While there is a lull now, there is always a possibility of the incidents leading to a bigger scale of conflict, Mr Co Thach said. He said Vietnam will continue to work for peaceful relations with China and her other neighbors. On cooperation between India and Vietnam, he said it will grow in the coming years. India's help in developing railways, textiles, agriculture and animal husbandry, has contributed to Vietnam's economic reconstruction. The secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Natwar Singh, who is on a weeklong visit to Vietnam, has flagged off the Indian supplied locomotives in the Ho Chi Minh City. He will conclude an agreement for 10 crore rupee credit from India. [Text] [BK011625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 84]

BOOKS FROM HUNGARIAN GROUP--Hanoi, VNA, 3 July--Ten thousand Esperanto books especially intended for Vietnam were presented by the Hungarian Esperanto Association to its Vietnamese counterpart at a ceremony held at the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest on 28 June. Speaking on the occasion, the secretary general of the Hungarian Esperanto Association praised the active contribution of the Vietnamese Esperanto Association to the cause of world peace. [Text] [OW040911 Hanoi VNA in English 0853 GMT 4 Jul 84]

BOLIVIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE HAILED--Hanoi, VNA, 6 July--The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN today welcomes the smashing of a coup attempt in Bolivia on 30 June. This has shown the determination and strength of the democratic forces and people in Bolivia to support the policy of the government of the Democratic People's Union headed by Herman Siles Zuazo" the paper says, adding: "The coming to power of the Zuazo government on 10 October 1982 marked a turning point in the political life of Bolivia." [Quotation marks as received] The efforts made by the Zuazo government during the past nearly 2 years have gradually improved the working people's life and stabilized the situation in the country, therefore winning more and more support from the people," the paper notes. [Quotation marks as received] It goes on: "The changes currently taking place in Bolivia are not isolated facts. The fight of the patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala, the overthrowing of the dictatorial military regime in Argentina, the surging struggle against Washington's sledge regimes in South America, and the movement of the governments of many Latin American countries for a new world economic order all this series of events is indicative of an extremely acute contradiction between the trend of national independence, democracy and social progress and the warlike and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, the dangerous enemy of the Latin American people." [Text] [OW060809 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 6 Jul 84]

HUE CELEBRATES KPRP ANNIVERSARY--On 23 June, the Hue City party and people's committees and the Vietnam-Kampuchean Friendship Association held a solemn meeting to mark the 33d founding anniversary of the KPRP. Attending the function were Binh Tri Thien provincial officials and PRK Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran. Comrade (Pham Ba Dieu), member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Binh Tri Thien branch of the Vietnam-Kampuchean Friendship Association delivered a speech hailing the heroic struggle and achievements scored by the KPRP over the past 33 years, especially the January 1979 historic victory which smashed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime and ushered in a new era of marvelous changes for the revival of the PRK. [Summary] [BK281449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jun 84]

PCI GENERAL SECRETARY CONGRATULATED--Hanoi, VNA, 29 June--Le Duan, General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of congratulations to Alessandro Natta on his election as secretary general of the Communist Party of Italy. The Vietnamese party leader expressed his wish for continual development of the long-standing solidarity and friendship between the CPV and the CPI as well as between the Vietnamese and Italian peoples. [Text] [OW291546 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Jun 84]

FOREIGN SOLIDARITY BODIES' MEETING--Hanoi, VNA, 30 June--The Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, the peace committee and the AAPSO Committee of Vietnam held a joint meeting here this afternoon to assess the results of their work in the recent past and outline their new programme of actions. The meeting was honoured with the presence of Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Speaking at the meeting, Hoang Tung highlighted the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive people in the world to the just struggle of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples. He suggested activities to be undertaken by Vietnamese solidarity and friendship organizations to contribute to the common struggle of the world people for peace and further promote the friendship between the Vietnamese and other peoples. Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, made a report on the recent activities of Vietnamese solidarity and friendship organizations. He outlined a new programme of actions aimed at promoting the mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and other countries, and contributing to the maintenance of world peace. [Text] [OW301859 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 30 Jun 84]

TRAN TAN IN GDR--Hanoi, VNA, 30 June--The German Democratic Republic closely unites with the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their socialist construction and in their struggle against foreign intervention. This statement was made by Horst Dohls, political bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, while receiving in Berlin on Thursday Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee. Horst Dohls and Tran Tan exchanged views on measures to further broaden the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [OW301834 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 30 Jun 84]

THAI BORDER ISSUE--According to foreign sources, in an interview granted to the Thai paper THE NATION REVIEW, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan voiced his support for Thailand's stand regarding its occupation of three Lao villages, saying that Singapore was pleased with Thailand's straightforward and open-minded explanation of the current dispute over the three border villages. Dhanabalan did not fail to criticize Vietnam when he said that Hanoi prefers to see troubles instead of peace and stability at the Lao-Thai border. He also hailed the Kampuchean resistance force--the Pol Pot clique--for having grown stronger, pointing out that there is little chance for Hanoi to suppress this resistance force, and so forth. Defending Thailand's acts of aggression while encouraging the Pol Pot army remnants who are in the process of disintegrating and distorting Vietnam's just stand, this allegation by Dhanabalan once again shows that the Singapore authorities have deliberately turned right into wrong and made black white with the ill-intention of serving their policy of opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. [Text] [BK300150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jun 84]

COOPERATION WITH KAMPUCHEA--The Party Committee and People's Committee of Hau Giang recently held a conference to review cooperation between this province and its Kampuchean sister province of Kompong Chhnang in the economic and cultural fields. Over the recent past, Hau Giang has sent teams of technical cadres to help the people in Kompong Chhnang practice intensive cultivation. It has also trained 61 agricultural cadres for and sent many technical, educational and medical cadres to work in this Kampuchean province. [Summary] [BK200235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jun 84]

CSO: 4209/348

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUNG PIONEERS NATIONAL MEETING OPENS 3 JULY

OWO40805 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 July—The 1984 national meeting of excellent red scarved young pioneers was opened at the Hanoi Young Pioneers Cultural Palace yesterday evening.

Participating in the meeting are 160 representatives of young pioneers from all provinces and cities of Vietnam who had been awarded the title "little Dien Bien combatants in honour of the recent 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (7 May).

Present at the opening were Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, party Central Committee Secretary Le Quang Dao, Hanoi Party Committee Secretary Le Van Luong, First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Vu Mao, Lieutenant-General Nam Long and other senior officials.

The guests include delegations of Lao and Kampuchean Young Pioneers, and many children from the Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean embassies and of the UNICEF office in Hanoi.

The meeting will be held simultaneously in Hanoi and Quang Ninh Province 150 km to the northwest and will close on 14 July. It is part of the "march in the steps of heroes" movement launched by the Youth Union Central Committee which has involved more than 10 million school-children throughout the country, of whom four million have been recognized as "Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces" and "little Dien Bien combatant" for their outstanding records in study, work and behaviour million of dong have been contributed through their "small-plan" movement for building public utility projects. [Sentence as received] Besides, the young pioneers have taken an active part in the movement to care for the families of war heroes and invalids, and helpless people.

On behalf of the participants in the Dien Bien Phu battle 30 years ago, Lieutenant-General Nam Long presented a banner of merit to the young pioneers and wished them the best achievements in the new drive of their emulation movement called, "welcome to the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign" in the new school-year which will begin after the summer vacation.

CSO: 4200/PJS

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTY BUILDING REVIEWED--The Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee recently held a conference of party organization secretaries from 150 villages in the province to exchange experiences in building grassroots-level party organizations. A total of 13 village party organizations and three district party organizations presented reports on their experiences in correctly assessing local potentials and, on this basis, adopting appropriate policies for developing the economy, consolidating security and national defense, and making party organizations firm, strong and pure. The conference drew upon five lessons of experience in building grassroots-level party organizations in the rural areas, including the lessons of thoroughly understanding the set lines and launching a mass revolutionary movement to successfully carry out the tasks set forth. The party organization secretaries attending the conference pledged their determination to strive to make their party organizations firm, strong and pure, and to achieve the greatest results in carrying out the six tasks set forth by the province to improve the people's diet, housing, clothing, medical care, education and movement. [Text] [BK020942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 84]

CSO: 4209/348

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DO NUOI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC ARBITRATION MEETING

BK220657 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 84 p 3

[Address by Do Nuoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the April 1984 National Conference of Economic Arbitration]

[Text] At this nationwide conference of economic arbitration we will perform two duties: Review and assess the tasks of implementing economic contracts and arbitration during 1983; and discuss the 1984 tasks and the struggle norms until 1985. On the basis of generally reviewing the tasks, we will propose and discuss the practical tasks and duties of the economic arbitration sector in order to positively contribute to successfully fulfilling the 1984-85 state plan.

This conference gathers all the economic arbiters from provinces, cities, ministries and general departments, along with the representatives of various committees and sectors at the central level and the Council of Ministers. On behalf of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers, I warmly welcome you all. I fully concur with the report of the state economic arbiter. I would like to make the following suggestions:

1. To assess the tasks of implementing economic contracts and arbitration in 1983.

In light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and the various party Central Committee plenums, and under the direct leadership of the Council of Ministers and the various sectors at all levels, the economic contracts and the activities of the economic arbitration sector were implemented well last year with much progress and positive improvement. This helped strengthen economic management, especially in the implementation of policies to procure and control goods and deliver products; strengthen and expand the economic relations among sectors at all levels and among primary economic units; maintain socialist order in production and business; and prevent violations of planning and financial and contractual discipline. Many primary economic units have vigorously accelerated the application of joint business and economic integration forms and have expanded the relations of economic contracts in cashing in on the four potentials to supplement, balance and raise the plan norms. In many provinces, cities, districts and some sectors at the central level, guidance

has been concentrated for the implementation of 2-way economic contracts. As a result, agricultural production has been supported, promoted and developed. In this regard, considerable amounts of grain, food products and other agricultural and forestry products have been procured to meet the state plan norms.

In 1983, the inspection task was well conducted from the qualitative viewpoints to ensure the implementation of economic contracts and settle conflicts and violations of contracts. More results were obtained during the year than in previous years. Some of the cases bearing an educational and general prevention effect were settled.

At a time when the organization of the economic arbitration sector is generally still poor and slowly improving, the working facilities and material conditions are still lacking, and the country's economic life is still difficult, the above-mentioned achievements and progress in the economic arbitration sector are encouraging. They have contributed to creating new and positive changes in the economy. These serve as a good foundation on which our whole sector will struggle to score even greater achievements and progress in the 2 years of 1984 and 1985.

On this occasion, I warmly commend you, comrades, for your achievements and progress.

However, the achievements, progress and results obtained last year were only a start. There is still a big gap if compared to the requirements of the political duty. The economic contract task has not been closely linked to the planning task throughout the process from the formulation time to the time of implementation. The norms contracted and implemented are usually lower than the norms prescribed by the regulations. Many cases of conflict and violation of economic contracts have not been promptly detected or severely dealt with. Many leaders of the party and the administration at all levels and in all sectors have not provided proper guidance and leadership for this task. As a result, economic contracts and economic arbitration have not become an effective tool with which to manage the national economy and strengthen socialist order. You should therefore strive to struggle, surge forward, develop the good points, and overcome problems and shortcomings in order to satisfactorily fulfill your assigned duties.

2. Concerning the role of economic contracts and economic arbitration in economic management.

a) The Fifth Party Congress pointed out in its resolution: "...We must enhance the role of economic contracts in the formulation and implementation of plans and uphold responsibility for the fulfillment of contracts." The resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the party Central Committee (fifth tenure) also pointed out: "It is necessary to scrupulously carry out the economic contract system complete with strict and just rewards and penalties and promptly deal with imbalances and bottlenecks." It is indeed true that only by linking contracts with planning will we have the basis for formulating and implementing plans in a positive and steady manner; and that only by linking contracts with economic

arbitration will we be able to ensure that all the obligations specified in the contracts are scrupulously respected and honored, thus contributing to tightening economic management. Therefore, economic contracts and economic arbitration are important tools for the economic management of our party and state. As in the past, our party and state always stress the need to formulate plans from the grassroots level. To do so, contracts must be used as a tool for planning. This is because economic contracts serve as the basis for formulating plans. They provide plans for production and distribution and circulation of all products with a realistic and firm basis and ensure that plans are compatible with supply capability and the demand for consumption on the market. On the other hand, economic contracts also positively contribute to concretizing and implementing plans. At a time when state supply sources are limited, the intensification of cooperation, joint business activities, and economic integration designed to exploit the four sources of capability requires all the more that contract relations be stepped up among the various echelons, sectors and basic units. Therefore, economic contracts are playing a role of increasing importance in the formulation and implementation of plans and in linking planning with economic accounting and socialist enterprise.

Leading comrades of all echelons and sectors must provide close guidance over economic contract work, link contract work with planning, and join the organs concerned in issuing guidelines or model contracts and in guiding and supervising basic units in the signing and implementation of contracts. Basic units must uphold the sense of responsibility, bring into play their initiative and creativity, and fully employ all their economic and scientific-technological potentials in the preparation, signing, and implementation of contracts so as to contribute to the successful realization of the state plan.

Combined management organs in charge of planning, finances, banking and prices must join the organs in charge of production and business management in removing bottlenecks and difficulties facing basic units and in providing assistance and creating conditions for the basic units to sign and carry out contracts in a satisfactory manner.

b) Economic arbitration is indispensable in the management of a socialist economy as it helps restore socialist order in production and business, protect the proprietary right and legitimate interests of contract signatories, consolidate the economic accounting system, tighten economic management and strengthen the socialist legal system.

Economic arbitration organizations must firmly grasp the two main tasks of controlling the implementation of the economic contract system and resolving controversies over and violations of economic contracts. These two tasks are closely related to each other, and they must be carried out simultaneously with equal attention given to both of them. Only by controlling the observance of the economic contract system will we have the basis for linking contracts with planning; on the other hand, only by resolving controversies over and violations of contracts will we be able to link contracts and arbitration in order to ensure scrupulous implementation of the economic contract system.

Therefore, economic arbitration must satisfactorily carry out its three functions: staff, legal and managerial.

--With its staff function, economic arbitration helps the party and state set forth viewpoints and measures with regard to the drafting of policies and laws and to the organization and guidance of the implementation of tasks in order to constantly renovate and improve economic contract work and contribute to effectively supporting the socioeconomic tasks laid down by the party and state for each planning period.

--With its legal functions, economic arbitration helps accelerate efforts to inspect and settle disputes and breaches of economic contracts, preserve socialist legislation, resolutely oppose negativism in production and business, especially in distribution and circulation and protect socialist property.

--With its managerial functions, economic arbitration, through economic contracts-related work, helps renovate the mechanism of economic management and planning work and thereby bring about high output, quality and results for the economy.

These functions are closely related and interactive and are all designed to scrupulously fulfill planned duties and contract obligations.

With these functions and duties, it is necessary to assert that an economic arbitration organization is an effective tool for the management of the national economy. Therefore, the strengthening and perfection of economic arbitration organizations have now become a pressing demand. It is necessary to strengthen those economic arbitration organizations of the state and of various ministries and general departments--whose functions are to manage production and business and to serve as an economic arbitrator for various provinces, cities and the special zone directly subordinate to the central government--and to undertake the establishment of economic arbitration organizations for districts, precincts and corresponding administrative units, especially for those districts and precincts with a developed commodities-based economy. In districts and precincts where economic arbitration organizations are not available, it is necessary to assign cadres to deal with contractual work and district people's committee vice chairman to take charge of economic arbitration affairs. What is most important is that leading cadres of various echelons and sectors must strengthen economic arbitration organizations with more cadres, trying to select those cadres with good qualities and abilities for the positions of chairmen, vice chairmen, and arbitrators in accordance with the stipulations of the council of ministers. In addition, it is necessary to help create favorable conditions and working means for economic arbitration organizations so they can operate effectively.

3. Tasks related to economic contract and economic arbitration work for 1984 and targets to be achieved by 1985.

The years 1984 and 1985 occupy a very important position they are the final and concluding years of the Third 5-Year (1981-85) Plan and also the years of transition to the 1986-90 plan, under which efforts must be made to successfully

fulfill various socioeconomic tasks and targets set forth at the Fifth Party Congress. The resolution of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum laid down the guidelines, tasks and socioeconomic plans for 1984 and targets to be achieved by 1985. We must, among other things, pay attention to the following basic problems:

--It is necessary to fully understand the principle of democratic centralization in economic management, use planning work as a central tool, and link planning work with accounting and socialist business.

--We must renovate planning work and carry out planning at the three basic levels--central, local and grassroots. We must carry out planning from the grassroots level upward and balance plans based on the four sources of capabilities. In industry, we must attach importance to the plans of various enterprises. In agriculture, we must pay attention to the plans of the district level.

--It is necessary to step up agricultural development, regarding agriculture as a most important front. We must continue to carry on the targeted construction of heavy industry establishments along with developing the production of consumer goods.

--It is necessary to secure the sources of goods and cash and to control the market and prices.

--It is necessary to continue to step up socialist transformation and to consolidate and perfect socialist production relations.

The tasks related to economic contracts and economic arbitration for the years 1984-85 call for a full understanding of the general lines and the economic line as already outlined in the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses and for a thorough awareness of the basic viewpoints as already mentioned in the resolution of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum.

I approve of the orientations and tasks related to economic contract and economic arbitration work for the 2 years 1984-85 set forth in the report of the state economic arbitration sector. I only want to stress the following points:

First, to improve the quality and effectiveness of economic arbitration activities, apart from intensifying the leadership of the party and administration work--which is a decisive factor--two conditions are required: We must have good policies and laws and have a contingent of qualified arbitration cadres who are proficient in their professional operations. The laws on economic contracts and economic arbitration were drafted long ago, and they now may contain many points that are no longer suitable with the changes in economic management or with the newly promulgated economic policies. Therefore, in 1984, comrades, you must review the work related to economic contracts and economic arbitration over past years, compare the existing laws on economic contracts and economic arbitration with party and state viewpoints and policies, and rely on our own practical experience as well as on the experiences gained by

friendly countries to revise, supplement, or compile anew legal documents accordingly. Time is needed for revising, supplementing, or compiling documents anew. During the interim, you must still abide by the current regulations. At the same time, plans and programs must be formulated at an early date to train the contingent of arbitrators and legal specialists so by 1990 we can, in the main, meet the demand for cadres, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of economic arbitration organizations belonging to all echelons, sectors and basic units.

Second, besides the aforementioned tasks, in 1984 and maybe also in 1985, comrades, you must concentrate efforts on carrying out key tasks designed to deal with some important types of economic contracts and some major products of the national economy. You must also strive to score specific and realistic results in support of the 1984 state plan.

Concerning economic contract work:

a) With regard to 2-way economic contracts with peasants: 2-way economic contracts with peasants are of special importance to the national economy as a whole as well as to economic contract work. They directly support and promote the development of agricultural production, gradually advance agriculture toward large-scale socialist production, and realize our party and state policy of considering agriculture as the most important front. The signing and implementation of 2-way economic contracts with peasants serve both the interests of the state and those of the collectives and individual producers, thereby reflecting the party's line to promote the worker-peasant alliance. It also contributes to supporting and accelerating socialist transformation in the southern countryside, drawing individual peasants into collective organizations, consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relations in the northern countryside, and tightening market management. Two-way economic contracts with peasants must be signed and implemented with the utmost equality and in accordance with state policies and systems in order to ensure the interests of the state as well as of the collectives and peasants. It is necessary to define and closely control the amount of supplies and goods reserved for the implementation of 2-way economic contracts. I would like, comrades, to call your attention to the need to struggle against the habit of delaying the sale of products to the state as contract obligations call for, as well as the need to resolutely struggle against the practice of officialism that causes inconveniences to the peasants without regard to the legitimate interests of the collectives and producers.

You, comrades, must devise plans to help local administrations provide guidance for the signing of 2-way economic contracts with peasants. Emphasis must be placed on the signing of contracts for the purchase of grain and food in such key areas as the Mekong River Delta, the Red River Delta, and the coastal areas in central Vietnam. In addition to grain and food, it is necessary to pay attention to those 2-way contracts for the production and purchase of short-term and long-term industrial crop products (such as peanuts, soybeans, sugarcane, tea, coffee, coconut, tobacco and so forth) and for the production and purchase of marine and forestry products because they are goods catering to the people's lives and to exports and also because they represent a very important

source of accumulation for the national economy and for the national economy and for the cause of socialist industrialization.

b. In the signing of contracts with the artisan and handicrafts sector, it is necessary to pay attention to those contracts for work on the production of export goods and these contracts for the production of essential commodities for the people. Great attention must be focused on key areas such as large cities, districts and towns where there are plenty of developed artisan and handicrafts branches and trades.

As for those corporations and individuals having contractual relations with the state, economic arbitration organizations must also keep track of their activities and guide them in signing and implementing their contracts in accordance with what the law has stipulated.

c. Regarding contracts signed between state-run corporations, especially between state-run industrial establishments, the 1964 tasks related to economic contracts and economic arbitration are to be directed at solving and ironing out all the problems and difficulties facing production, trying to create conditions for state-run industrial enterprises to step up production. To achieve this aim, we must focus attention on the following categories of economic contracts:

--Contracts for the supply of fuel, equipment, and raw materials.

--Contracts for the consumption of products.

--Contracts for the transportation of materials and goods.

Regarding contracts for the supply of fuel, equipment and raw materials, attention must be first focused on strategic goods such as coal, electricity and machinery and goods catering to agriculture such as fertilizer, insecticide, crop seeds and breeder animals. Regarding raw materials for food processing enterprises, attention must be focused on the production of industrial crops such as sugarcane, coffee, tea, tobacco, vegetables and fruits.

Regarding contracts for the consumption of products, we must guide the parties concerned in signing and implementing these contracts in accordance with Decision No 146-HQBT, which was issued by the Council of Ministers on 25 August 1962.

Regarding contracts for the transportation of materials and goods, attention must be paid to ensuring that materials and goods are delivered and received in accordance with the prescribed quantity and quality and without loss while in transit.

In the field of contracts for capital construction, attention must be paid to providing guidance for the signing and implementation of contracts, the turnover of contractual projects; and the survey, designing and construction of major state projects, especially those projects which are under cooperation with foreign countries.

d. In the field of marketing contracts of state-operated trade, it is necessary to provide close guidance for the signing and implementation of contracts for the sale and purchase of state-controlled products, especially those which are supplied to cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces in accordance with fixed quantities.

With respect for the task of economic arbitration: The duties of inspecting and settling conflicts and violations of economic contracts must be directed at the important and targeted tasks, at those categories of important economic contracts, and at the main important products of the economy as stated above. The economic arbitration organizations must mainly prevent violations, combining prevention with inspection and control, to help remove difficulties in production and help the primary production units overcome shortcomings in implementing the economic contract system. At the same time, they must cite and recommend awards to those units that have signed and implemented good contracts serving as a foundation on which to accelerate production, fulfill the state plan, and set examples for others to follow. In case of contract violations and international infringements of state policies and laws which cause losses to socialist assets, the law must be promptly applied. Trials must be used as lessons from which to derive experience and general educational and preventive measures.

You must firmly grasp the principle of contracts, which is true equality and mutual benefit. Using this opportunity, I would like to set forth the guidelines for commending and rewarding those economic arbiters who can detect and prevent loopholes and protect the state interests through the task of inspecting and controlling signed economic contracts. The material incentives will be proportional to the value of the recovered state assets. The important point is to analyze the signed economic contracts to see who will benefit and lose from these contracts. If these contracts jeopardize the interests of the state and people and benefit the villains, they must be resolutely terminated and dealt with promptly.

Although the tasks of economic contracts and economic arbitration in the 2 years of 1984 and 1985 have progressed under the new favorable conditions as specified above, there will still be difficulties.

Our country's economy still has many serious imbalances. Although the system of economic management is being studied for renovation, the ills of administrative subsidization have not been completely eliminated so we can totally shift into socialist economic accountability and business. The socialist transformation must still be carried on; the trend of spontaneous capitalist development is still strong; and the U.S. imperialists in close collusion with the Chinese expansionists are conducting a very fierce multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. They have connected this war with the struggle between the two paths and our struggle against intramural negativism, causing many difficulties for the operation and management of our economy.

This situation requires us to understand more profoundly the relationship between the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in performing the tasks of economic contracts and economic arbitration.

The tasks of economic contracts and economic arbitration for 1984 and 1985 are very heavy yet very glorious. To fulfill these tasks well, the economic arbitration sector must struggle hard to firmly grasp the party lines and policies and the state law. Their personnel must forge their revolutionary qualities, raise the standard of their professional and occupational knowledge and their working ability, share the same viewpoints on the sector's function and mission, improve the operating procedures and method, and closely coordinate with the economic management and law agencies to effectively serve the socioeconomic tasks in 1984 and 1985. The party and administration leaders should intensively control the implementation of economic contracts and economic arbitration tasks. They should periodically listen to reports by the economic arbitration agencies and give their suggestions so the economic arbitration task can be quickly systematized and satisfactorily fulfilled.

You must stir up a vigorous emulation movement throughout the entire sector to best fulfill your assigned mission. I am convinced that you are fully determined to fulfill your tasks and that in the conference next year we will hear even more and greater achievements in the fulfillment of our economic contracts and economic arbitration tasks.

CSO: 4209/348

AGRICULTURE

SRV AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW020219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Dear friends, following are the main agricultural activities over the past week:

In the northern provinces, the winter-spring rice has ripened uniformly, but harvesting in many areas has been affected by heavy rainfall triggered by the recent tropical depression and typhoon No 2.

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 June, the northern provinces had harvested just over 471,000 hectares, or 46.2 percent of the planted acreage, with the mountainous, midland and delta provinces having harvested 32 percent, 27.3 percent and 36 percent respectively. Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces have basically completed the rice harvesting. It had been forecast that up to date, the northern provinces should have reaped nearly 60 percent of the planted acreage. Owing to late planting, some localities, including Hanoi and Vinh Phu, had harvested just 30 to 35 percent of the planted acreage.

Heavy to very heavy rainfall triggered by typhoon No 2 have affected the yield of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops in some areas. According to initial reports, nearly 50,000 hectares of paddies in the northern provinces have been inundated. The Council of Ministers has decided that some 70,000 kilowatts of electricity be provided on a priority basis to peasants to fight waterlogging in order to save the rice plants.

The recent typhoon and rainfall have also caused difficulties in the 10th-month rice production. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 June, nearly 7,000 hectares of rice seedlings had been inundated, including 2,000 hectares where rice seedlings had been completely destroyed and cultivation must be redone. Waterlogging has caused difficulties in some localities in securing sufficient rice seedlings, especially the early 10th-month rice and tall-stemmed rice seedlings suitable for low-lying fields.

Localities are now reinspecting the acreage of remaining rice seedlings with a view to working out plans for changing seed varieties and securing sufficient rice seedlings to be planted on schedule in various areas. On the summer-fall rice crop production, to date, only 710,000 hectares had been planted nationwide,

with the southern provinces having planted 640,000 hectares or almost the entire acreage. Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh Provinces had planted just about 30 percent of the planned acreage.

This year, the summer-fall rice planting in the Nam Bo Provinces is more favorable than in previous years. Many of the provinces have overfulfilled their transplanting plans. Rice is ready for harvest in some provinces. The southern provinces have also transplanted as much as 530,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, with Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Cong Thap, and An Giang Provinces having transplanted 75, 70 and 80 percent respectively. The Nam Bo Delta provinces are striving to expand the acreage of the 10th-month floating rice this year.

Over the past week, the provinces have planted an additional 180,000 hectares of vegetables and beans of various varieties, almost the same acreage planted last year. In particular, the soybean acreage is larger than before.

Localities are now concentrating on harvesting various industrial crops, including peanut and sesame. They have also reserved enough people for the next crop.

Dear friends, the Meteorological and Hydrological Department has forecast that in the upcoming days, there will be less rainfall, varying between 10 and 20 millimeters, and the weather will be clear and hot by the weekend. For this reason, the southern provinces should double their efforts in combating waterlogging and harvesting the ripe rice while reinspecting the areas planted with 10th-month rice seedlings in order to work out plans to sow additional rice seeds and secure sufficient rice seedlings for the planned acreage. These areas where rice seedlings have been seriously affected by floods should be sown out in order to combat waterlogging and save rice plants and should accelerate soil preparation for the 10th-month rice crop cultivation.

The southern provinces, along with accelerating the 10th-month rice transplanting, should take care of the summer-fall rice and plant additional acreage of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.

(284) 2-099/131

AGRICULTURE

MIAN DAN URGES JOINT RICE PRODUCTION EFFORTS

BK021528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 84

[MIAN DAN 2 July Editorial: "Pool the Responsibilities of all Sectors to Serve 10th-Month Crop Production Most Satisfactorily"]

[Text] The 10th-month crop is the year's largest rice crop in terms of both area and output and greatly contributes to the total annual grain production volume. In this year's 10th-month crop season, the entire country is planning to transplant 3.18 million hectares of rice, including 1.31 million hectares in the 12 key rice-growing provinces in the north.

On a national scale, 10th-month crop production is carried out during the rainy and flash flood season when the weather is unpredictable. The 10th-month crop is often threatened by natural calamities such as torrential rains, water-logging and floods.

This year, due to a prolonged and severe cold spell, the 5th-month spring rice in the northern provinces was planted late and is being harvested 20-30 days later than in previous years. In view of this, very urgent work activities must be carried out to ensure that the 10th-month rice will be transplanted on the entire area within the best seasonal period. All the work activities related to seed, seedlings, soil preparation, fertilization and watering must be taken care of fully and promptly. Experience shows that in a year where the 5th-month spring crop is prolonged or serious drought occurs at the beginning of the 10th-month crop season, thereby slowing down the transplanting of the 10th-month rice, the rice crop is often subjected to waterlogging caused by heavy rains and has to be planted time and again; some areas may even have to be left fallow.

Due to climatic difficulties, the output of both rice and subsidiary food crops in the winter-spring crop season dropped. Therefore, in this year's 10th-month and winter crop seasons, the entire country must strive very hard to fulfill or overfulfill the plan norms with regard to area, yield and output in order to meet the annual target for grain production volume. This is both a requirement and a very pressing and heavy duty. It requires that all echelons and sectors fully realize that grain is a matter of survival to the entire society and a strategic issue of extreme importance. Therefore, we must join efforts and coordinate activities in providing guidance and satisfactorily resolve all problems facing production in the 10th-month crop season.

Every locality and every establishment must develop the strength of collective mastery to promptly overcome difficulties and problems and ensure that all the norms set forth in the production plan will be realized satisfactorily. First of all, it is necessary to intensify coordination among the agricultural, water conservancy, and electricity sectors in order to resolve the water issue satisfactorily and ensure rice transplanting on the entire area within the best seasonal period. We must not allow the rice crop to be affected by drought or waterlogging and must create favorable conditions for the agricultural sector to apply the various technical measures for intensive cultivation. Management and supervision of production activities must be organized at the district level in order to apply technical innovations in production and promptly and effectively control the damage caused to crops by natural calamities or harmful insects and diseases.

Recently, marked progress has been made by the various sectors in pooling their efforts to support agricultural production. Each sector has, from the central to grassroots level, satisfactorily fulfilled its tasks and created conditions for other sectors concerned to meet more satisfactorily the requirements of production in the 5th-month spring crop season. The water conservancy sector has coordinated with the agricultural sector in formulating plans to provide water for every stage of growth of the crops. The water conservancy and electricity sectors have worked together in inspecting and promptly repairing damaged equipment, machinery and power lines to ensure continuous operation of pumps throughout the crop season. In a number of localities, all three sectors have kept a close watch on all developments of the production situation and promptly provided peasants with electricity and water to protect rice from drought.

However, in the process of joining efforts to serve agricultural production, there still remain some shortcomings that need to be promptly overcome in every sector and locality. The supply of electricity is still unstable. Although the plans for supplying electricity have been approved, electricity has not in reach pumping stations. Power outages often occur while pumps are in operation, thus lowering pumping efficiency and wasting electricity. By failing to satisfactorily regulate and distribute water in canals and ditches or control and use water in ricefields, the water conservancy and agricultural sectors have caused a waste of water and electricity. Meanwhile, some localities still use electricity for other purposes, thus causing difficulties to the control of drought and waterlogging.

Preventing rice from being affected by waterlogging is the prime factor that ensures the success of the 5th-month crop production. Therefore, all sectors concerned should uphold the sense of joint responsibility by satisfactorily performing the tasks entrusted to them and harmoniously coordinating their activities in order to serve agriculture with better results.

In the north, some 400,000 hectares of land that need drainage by electric power are in the high-yield rice area. Failure to concentrate all-out efforts on carrying out intensive cultivation and keeping to a minimum the damage caused by natural calamities in this rice area will adversely affect the grain productivity and output of the entire region. In view of this, it is necessary

for all sectors to try their best to supply electricity, oil and gasoline and prepare every available manual means for the task of combating waterlogging.

The agricultural sector must provide guidance so that rice can be transplanted on schedule and in accordance with the planned allocation of rice varieties and techniques. It must also encourage cooperative members to raise ricefield embankments, further dredge canals and ditches, clear all main drainage outlets, and adopt effective measures to combat waterlogging.

The water conservancy and electricity sectors must work out positive plans for the supply of electric power to combat moderate waterlogging, as well as for the operation of pumps to drain water. When typhoons and heavy rain occur, it is necessary to cut down on power consumption and reserve electricity for the protection of rice against waterlogging on a priority basis. It is also necessary to avoid problems that may delay the supply of electricity to various pumping stations.

The control of waterlogging is a difficult task which requires much effort and energy. It also requires that all sectors, echelons and establishments concerned coordinate with each other and develop their combined strength under the motto: The state and the people work together.

It is necessary to optimally use all available mechanized and manual means in combination with the adoption of various measures to zone off, contain and drain water with the best results. All tasks in preparation for the active control of typhoons, floods, waterlogging and drought are the most important basis for us to conquer natural calamities so as to make the 10th-month crop a success in every aspect.

CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH GRAIN DELIVERY--By the end of May, Phu Khan Province had delivered to state granaries more than 52,000 metric tons of grain, fulfilling 71 percent of the plan set for the winter-spring crop season and scoring an increase of 17,000 metric tons over the same period last year. Of this figure, 16,690 metric tons were collected as agricultural taxes, accounting for 99 percent of the collection target. [Excerpt] [BK241449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jun 84]

MINH HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By mid-June, Minh Hai Province had procured more than 163,200 metric tons of grain, fulfilling 102 percent of the plan for the 1984 winter-spring crop season; and delivered a total of 126,000 metric tons to the central government, exceeding the target by 8,000 metric tons. Vinh Loi District led the entire province by procuring 39,500 metric tons. [Excerpt] [BK241449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 84]

SRV LIVESTOCK BREEDING--According to figures released by the Statistics Department, by 1 April 1984, the whole country had more than 10.635 million hogs, an increase of 4.3 percent over the same period last year, among which there were more than 1.592 million sows and more than 9 million porkers. The country's herd of buffaloes increased by 2.4 percent as compared with 1 April 1983. The herd of cattle was 2.247 million oxen and cows, an increase of 11.8 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [OW221247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84]

CUU LONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of mid-June, CUU Long Province had procured 152,000 metric tons of paddy for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, fulfilling 95 percent of the plan. Of this figure, 54,600 metric tons were collected as taxes, accounting for 105 percent of the collection plan. A total of seven units overfulfilled their procurement quotas. They are Vung Liem, Tra On, Long Ho, Binh Minh, Tam Binh, Cau Ngang and Vinh Long City [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jun 84 BK]

WATERLOGGING IN NORTHERN RICEFIELDS--The recent typhoon No 2 has brought heavy rain to various provinces in the north. This has caused waterlogging to 41,700 hectares of ripening 5th-month spring rice and 9,000 hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings in Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu Provinces and Hanoi Municipality. Water levels in various rivers have increased alarmingly, thus causing difficulty for draining water from the ricefields. At present the

water conservancy and the electric power sectors are promptly mapping out plans to urgently help peasants and agricultural cooperatives save these ricefields from being damaged. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84 BK]

HAI HUNG WATERLOGGING--Heavy downpour brought by typhoon No 2 has caused waterlogging to almost 20,000 hectares of the 5th-month spring rice and 1,545 hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings in various districts of Hai Hung Province. The province has mobilized workers from water conservancy, electric power, agricultural and material supply sectors to promptly help save this rice crop. Along with draining water from ricefields, peasants are urgently harvesting the ripening 5th-month spring rice, especially in areas adjacent to the waterlogging zone. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84 BK]

HCMC INDUSTRIAL CROPLAND EXPANDS--Hanoi, VNA, 19 June--The areas under industrial crops in the suburban district of Ho Chi Minh city have doubled compared with the first years after liberation in 1975, accounting for 15 per cent of the total cultivated land around the city. In 1983, thanks to the policy of crop specialization, the output value of sugarcane, tobacco and groundnut rose by from 2.5 to 34.5 per cent over 1982 and that of farm produce for export by 20 times compared with 1981. The combined effect of crop specialization and new incentive policies toward the farmers has been a striking development of some industrial crops. For instance, the city had 7,000 ha under sugarcane in this year's crop which yielded 200,000 tons compared with 2,000 ha and 70,000 tons in 1979. The area under groundnut has extended to 5,000 ha. With an output of 7,000 tons, that of tobacco has grown to 700 ha yielding 1,000 tons and that under cashew has expanded to 1,700 ha. [sentence as received] The city plans to put 43,000 ha under industrial crops by 1990, that is 27 per cent of the total cultivated land. [Text] [OW191730 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 19 Jun 84]

CROSSBREEDING RICE STRAINS--Hanoi, VNA, 1 July--In the past 2 years, more than 1,000 research projects have been conducted by scientific and technical institutions in Ho Chi Minh City in service of life and production, especially agricultural production in the suburban districts. Of the 330 subjects that have been applied and have saved the state 200 million dong; almost half deal with agricultural production. Most noteworthy has been the crossbreeding of many high-yield rice strains and vegetables suited to local climatic and soil conditions. Since 1982, the city crossbreeding centre has conducted 25 research projects on imported vegetable and bean hybrids. In particular, following the trial growing of 100 hungarian species of vegetables, beans and industrial crops the scientific-technical practice institute under the city agricultural service has selected four kinds of vegetables and edible roots for largescale growing on the city's outskirts. Results showed that those vegetables hybrids have short-term growth periods and higher yields than those imported earlier. Thanks to the expansion of new high-yield varieties, and the practice of intensive farming, the vegetables output of Ho Chi Minh City increased from 170,000 tons in 1981 to 230,000 tons in 1983 and is expected at 250,000 tons this year. With a view to boosting the output and quality of crops and animals the city recently founded a scientific-technical council on crop and animal crossbreeding and comprising four sub-committees in cultivation, stock-breeding, maritime products and mushrooms with the participation of 300 scientific and technical cadres of the branches concerned. [Text] [OW010731 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 1 Jul 84]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Hau Giang Province has planted summer-fall rice on more than 106,000 hectares, exceeding the planned norm by 6 percent and producing an increase of 23,000 hectares over last year. Almost all districts in the province have exceeded the planned norm for the cultivation of this rice.

[Summary] [BK060427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jul 84]

DONG THAP PADDY DELIVERY--As of 27 June, Dong Thap Province had delivered 65,595 metric tons of paddy to state granaries. This volume of paddy, which was collected under the forms of agricultural taxation and 2-way contracts, represents 74.71 percent of the target set for the winter-spring crop season.

[Summary] [BK060427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 84]

CSO: 4209/351

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG COASTAL FREIGHTERS--Hanoi, VNA, 23 June--The shipbuilding and repairing establishments in the northern port city of Haiphong have, despite shortages in power and material supplies, built a number of new ships for coastal and river transport. The Duyen Hai Engineering Plant has just launched two 600-ton freighters and completed the hull of another with a 1,200-ton capacity. The Bach Dang Shipyard has built a coastal freighter serving the assembling of an off-shore oil rig and a 1,000-ton river transport ship. The "2-9" September Engineering Factory has built 31 small freighters and tugboats, including 150-horsepower tugboats. The river transport company has stepped up the repair and maintenance of vessels, managing to ensure a regular operation of about 15 cargo carriers with a total tonnage of up to 9,500. [Text]
[Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 23 Jun 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/854

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

DONG NAI PRODUCTION--Hanoi, VNA, 22 June--Output value of small industry and handicrafts in Dong Nai Province, east of Ho Chi Minh City, increased from 35 million dong in 1980 to 100 million dong in 1983, accounting for almost 60 percent of the total industrial output value of the province. So far, four groups specializing in the production of commodities for agriculture, consumer goods, building materials and export goods have been formed. The value of exports accounts for 31 percent of the total. Hundreds of new items, including tires and inner tubes of bicycle, machine tools and artcrafts of high quality have been produced lately. The service is centering on socialist transformation and streamlining the different lines of production. The province has so far built 52 cooperatives and 305 collectives grouping 19,500 artisans, or 5 percent of the handicraft work force. In the 1984-85 period, the province will step up the zoning and development of small industry and handicraft production at district level to fully exploit locally available materials and raise the value of consumer and export goods to 117 million dong in 1984. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 22 Jun 84 OW]

PAPER PRODUCTION UP--Hanoi, VNA, 5 July--Total paper output in the first 6 months of this year doubled that in the corresponding period last year. The VINH PHU paper and pulp mill, the largest of its kind in Vietnam, has raised its production by 20 per cent in comparison with the first half of last year. More than 100 small-sized pulp establishments at district level in the Mekong River Delta provinces with capacity ranging from 300 to 500 tons a year, were recently put into operation to supply pulp for larger mills. [Text] [OW050925 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 5 Jul]

COTTON, FABRICS PRODUCTION UP--Hanoi, VNA, 5 July--The Union of Textile Mills under the Ministry of Light Industry in the first 6 months of this year fulfilled half of its annual plan for cotton and fabrics, 30 per cent more than in the same period last year. The mills have co-operated with engineering factories in making machine parts. As a result, the 8 March textile mill, the industrial textile factory in Hanoi and the Phong Phu, Dong A, Thanh Cong and Phuoc Long textile mills in Ho Chi Minh city and the Nha Trang textile factory in central Vietnam have usually put from 87 to 100 per cent of their machines into operation. Some of the mills have exported their products in exchange for foreign currencies to buy equipment to boost production. [Text] [OW050925 Hanoi VNA in English 0752 GMT 5 Jul 84]

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK201417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] On 15-16 June in Hanoi, the Ministry of Education organized a conference of all sectors and mass organizations participating in vocational education and employing graduate students at all levels. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap attended and addressed the conference. Also attending were leading comrades from various ministries, general departments, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Vietnam Women's Union.

At present the education sector is annually turning out about 700,000 elementary school graduates and 200,000 high school graduates. Some 30 percent of the elementary school graduates enter general high schools and 20,000 high school graduates go on to colleges and advanced schools. Every year, a very large number of students fail to further their education and directly enter life instead. The Council of Ministers has issued Decision No 26/CP on vocational training and the employment of graduate students at all levels; and the Ministry of Education has issued a circular to guide organs and schools belonging to the education sector in the implementation of this decision.

The education sector has established curricula for general technical education, compiled technical documents to aid teachers in their teaching work, and built a contingent of technical teachers and material facilities to help the various schools provide uniform vocation education. The sector has also set up formats for vocational education in different areas and, at the same time, directed all schools to carry out vocational education through the four roads. Vocational education must be provided on the basis of special characteristics of cultural study subjects and the relationship between these subjects with the various branches and trades in order to instill in the students a love for their professions. It is also necessary to point out the knowledge and study subject that can be applied to the reality of life in specific branches and trades.

Vocational education must be provided through productive labor and technical practice. Discussions must be held to introduce students to the various branches and trades, and extracurricular activities must be organized in the form of visits to the various production establishments.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap commended a number of schools and localities for their good performance in

vocational education and for their rational employment of graduate students. The vice chairman pointed out: This conference is held to encourage socioeconomic forces to participate in vocational education and rationally employ graduate students. The duty of the education sector with regard to vocational education is an integral part of the process of building a new type of men to meet the requirements for building forces, carrying out a division of social labor, rationally and scientifically reorganizing production, and contributing to the defense of the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/348

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TRIBUTE TO LATE PROFESSOR

OW271741 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 27 June--The funeral ceremonies for the late Prof Dr Ho Dac Di were solemnly performed in Hanoi today and yesterday, jointly by the fatherland front Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Health, the office of the National Assembly and the State Council, the Hanoi Medical College and the bereaved family.

Floral tribute to the late doctor was paid by Truong Chinh, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham van Dong, political bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; to Huu, political bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the presidium of the fatherland front Central Committee; and large numbers of high state officials, scientists, civilian and army medical workers and people from various localities.

French Ambassador to Vietnam Ivan Bastouil also laid a wreath in memory of the deceased who was once president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association.

In the funeral oration read at the memorial service, Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, recalled that Dr Ho Dac Di was the founder of the Hanoi Medical College and president of the Vietnam Medican Worker's Association ever since its founding. He also recalled that after the August revolution in 1945 President Ho Chi Minh entrusted him with many important posts in the medical service. "With Dr Ho Dac Di's passing away, the Communist Party and the state of Vietnam have lost an outstanding cadre who had made major and meritorious contributions to the country," the minister noted.

The burial ceremony was held at the Hanoi Mai Dich cemetery which is the last resting place for those with meritorious contributions to the cause of national liberation.

CSO: 4200/854

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

GIA LAI RESETTLEMENT--To date, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has received 1,820 families, comprising 8,460 people, from Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. This figure represents more than 60 percent of the province's planned target for 1984.
[Summary] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84 BK]

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